The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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Recompense.

The earth gives us treasure four-fold for all
that we give to its bosom;
The care we bestow on the plant comes back in
the bud and the blossom.

The sun draws the sea to the sky, Oh, stillest
and strangest of powers,
And returns to the hills and the meadows the
gladness of bountiful showers.

The mother regains her lost youth in the
beauty and youth of her daughters,
We are fed after many long days by the bread
that we cast on the waters.

Never a joy do we cause but we for that joy are
the gladder,
Never a heart do we grieve but we for the
grieving are sadder.

Never a slander so vile as the lips of the willing rehearser,
And curses, though long, loud, and deep, come
home to abide with the curser.

He who doth give of his best, of that best is the
certainest user,
And he who withholds finds himself of his
gaining the pitiful loser.

The flowers that are strewn for the dead bloom
first in the heart of the living,
And this is the truest of truths, that the best
of a gift is the giving!

—*Carlotta Perry.*

ST. STEPHEN'S CHOIR.

Evening service was just over and I lean over the balcony of the organ loft to watch the people passing out. Very few are worth looking at, I think, with the intolerance of a young and pretty girl for less favored mortals. A good many look up at me; but I have held the position of soprano at St. Stephen's for three months and am rather hardened to the public gaze. Suddenly I meet the admiring eyes of a tall, handsome stranger, and coloring slightly I draw back out of sight. The next instant I involuntarily bend forward to catch the last glimpse of him, and as my wrist strikes the railing the fragile clasp of my bracelet snaps and it falls over into the throng.

It is my poor dead mother's bracelet, almost my only ornament, and I would not lose it for the world. Just as I am about to send Jack Lewis, my sworn knight, downstairs after it, the stranger enters the organ loft and comes directly to me. He is very handsome, certainly, with the easy, gracious bearing of a prince. But my loyal heart refuses to believe that he is so noble and true as Jack Lewis.

"I think this bracelet is yours, Miss Hastings," he said. "I saw it drop from your wrist and caught it before it struck the floor."

"Thank you ever so much!" I say, gratefully, extending my hand; he pinions it firmly in one of his own, while with the other he replaces and fastens the bracelet. The action is deferential, yet so familiar that I stand embarrassed, flushing all over. An utter stranger to hold my hand so! Why, even Jack— I begin to think this man is rude; I can feel his bold eyes resting on my carmine cheeks, my mouth, my long, down-dropped lashes, and for once in my life I wish I was not quite so pretty.

"I heard there was a rare voice up at St. Stephen's, and I was not misinformed. I have been delighted with your singing, Miss Hastings," he says, warmly.

"You are very kind," I say, dimpling with pleasure.

"There!" handing me his card. "Let me introduce myself, and you will see that I am something of a critic."

Ralph Arlington! I recognize the name of a wealthy amateur musician belonging to the great world of fashion in which I have no part. I thank him once more for the service he has done me, and am turning away when he says, quite eagerly:

"I perceive you are unattended, Miss Hastings. May I escort you home?"

Before I can reply to this audacious proposal Jack Lewis intervenes, almost pushing Mr. Arlington aside, and turning his back full upon him.

"Olive, here's your ulster; let me help you on with it. It's beginning to snow, and you have a long distance to go."

Mr. Arlington, thus supplanted, retreats politely, and strolls over to the organ where Tom Thurstone is still sitting. Tom knows him, and greets him cordially; then introduces him to Susie Woodward, the alto, and Emil Mesmer, the basso. They are all chatting gayly together when Jack and I go downstairs and out into the snowy night.

"Jack, why didn't you let us alone?" I begin, rather petulantly. "Mr. Arlington was saying the kindest things about my voice."

"Oh, you'll see him again, never fear. You're far and away the prettiest girl he knows, and he will not be content with one meeting."

"What? Does he do nothing but run after attractive young ladies?" I ask, curiously.

"That's about where it lights," says Jack, concisely; he understands the full force and value of slang; "though the married ones are more in his line, I believe."

"How uncharitable you are! Wasn't it odd about my bracelet!"

"He will think you dropped it on purpose at sight of him."

"Ah, well, I shall never see him again."

"I'll lay you five to one—"

"I never bet; but I think if he were so unprincipled as you say he would have kept my bracelet."

"As if Ralph Arlington would care to steal that little thin thing!" Jack laughs.

This reflection on my cherished treasure mortally offends me, and I trudge on in sulky silence for a block, but Jack is so contrite that I am mollified long before we reach Mrs. Babbitt's cheap boarding place, which is my only home. We stand a few moments at the gate. The snow-flakes are falling thick and white on Jack's shoulders; one or two drop like gentle kisses on my uplifted face.

"It's more than polite, it's extremely kind of you to come all this long way with me, Jack," I say, earnestly. "I only wish there was something I could do for you in return."

"There is something you can do. I'll tell you all about it soon. Good night, darling." He presses my hand and is gone.

I enter the house, rush up to my little carpetless room and fling myself down on my knees, my heart beating wildly to the music of those last words. I forget that I am a friendless orphan, alone in a great strange city; I forget the humiliating fact that I am forced to give my voice in exchange for my daily bread, while all the rest of our choir are generous volunteers; one happy thought excludes all others—Jack has called me darling!

It is 10 o'clock next morning before I remember the existence of any other man. I am practicing at the miserable ruin which Mrs Babbitt calls a piano, when that lady enters the room, bearing Mr. Arlington's card and a big box containing a magnificent bouquet of rare exotics.

"A servant in livery brung 'um," says Mrs. Babbitt, sourly. "Them there flowers must a cost all o' five dollars."

"That makes it all the better!" I say, gayly, meeting her hard, cold, suspicious eyes with an untroubled laugh. Why does she dislike my getting such a lovely gift?

By the end of the week their glorious color and fragrance has succumbed to the icy atmosphere of the parlor—my own room is verily the Arctic Zone itself. To my delight the offering is repeated on Friday. This time Mrs. Babbitt merely flings the box on the piano, and stalks out without a word. I look after her with wondering eyes.

"Poor old thing! how she envies me!" I say, compassionately, and bending over the mass of bloom in perfect content. Mr. Arlington appears to me the most thoughtful, generous gentleman in the world.

I am not surprised to find him at the rehearsal Saturday evening, and when he asks to be allowed to see me home I acquiesce readily. Jack looks so hurt and angry that I hurry across to the little closet where he is arranging the music books.

"Jack, I couldn't help it. I did it out of pure gratitude. He has sent me the two loveliest bouquets I ever saw."

"And what would you say if I asked you to receive no more flowers from him?"

"I should say you were jealous!" I answer, promptly.

"Olive, I warn you as I would a sister," he says, very gravely. "You will be compromised."

"Compromised?" I repeat, vaguely.

"Yes; it seems horrible that people should talk about a poor little innocent baby like you—but they will!"

I feel rather awed for a moment; then I say, blindly: "Ah, well, it doesn't matter so long as my own conscience is clear!" And I go back to Mr. Arlington and we set out.

It is such an odd sensation to be walking with any one but Jack! Somehow the distance seems longer than usual. When we reach Mrs. Babbitt's my escort asks permission to come in and get warm, and I cannot refuse, though I blush for the shabby parlor, where ice cream wouldn't melt. But Mr. Arlington apparently sees nothing amiss and remains for a pleasant half hour.

As I go up to my room I meet my landlady in the hall; she scowls and doesn't answer when I bid her good-night. That woman grows uglier every day.

Next evening Mr. Arlington is again at church, but Jack whisks me away with him immediately after service.

"The funniest thing happened to-night," I say, as soon as we are in the street. "You know how stout Mr. Mesmer is? Well, Miss Woodward handed him a paper Tom Thurstone gave her, supposing it was the list of next Sunday's music. Poor Mesmer looked at her all the evening in the most heartbroken, reproachful way; and no wonder for Tom whispered to me it was an anti-fat circular!"

Jack pays no heed to this entertaining anecdote, but opens fire at once.

"Olive, Arlington went into Mrs. Babbitt's with you last evening."

"How do you know?"

"I dare say you will think it odd—I followed you."

"Odd! It was underhanded, ungentlemanly of you!" I say, vehemently. "And if he came in for a few minutes it's more than you ever cared to do."

"Olive, dear Olive," he says, in a tone of keen reproach, "is there anything I should more enjoy than spending a quiet happy hour alone with you every Sunday evening?"

"Then why on earth don't you?" I ask, really puzzled. "Mr. Mesmer goes home with Susie, and they sing for Mr. and Mrs. Woodward."

"Why, there is no comparison, Olive! An unprotected orphan like you cannot dream of receiving callers as Miss Woodward does. And Arlington knows it well enough, too; it is wickedly selfish of him to pay you such marked attention. All his set will be coming to St. Stephen's to see his last fancy!" And Jack grinds his teeth at the idea. "Oh, it makes me furious to think of any slightest breath of scandal resting on your name! Dear, dear Olive!" he goes on swiftly, "give me the right to protect you! Be my wife, darling, and your life will be free from all that makes it so hard now!"

"Oh!" I say, breathlessly; I am only eighteen, and this is my first offer. "Oh, I have only known you three months. I am sure, quite, quite sure that I shall never wish to marry you!"

Why doesn't he urge me to take time to consider it? In books they always do. He only says, slowly:

"This would not have been your answer a week ago, Olive."

Then we are silent. I am wishing he would ask me again, and am wondering in what delicate manner I can let him understand my perfect willingness to retract my hasty refusal. At the gate he hands me some tiny thing wrapped in tissue paper.

"I hoped that might be our engagement ring," he says, sadly. "At any rate, wear it for friendship sake." Then he stoops suddenly and kisses my brow, oh, so tenderly! "Good-bye, my little girl," he whispers, and strides rapidly away.

"It will surely be all right when we meet again," I say in my heart, and I rush upstairs and spend a happy hour examining my little ring, sparkling with diamonds and turquoises, by the resplendent light of one tallow candle.

But all the next week I long in vain for a letter from him. Nothing comes save two bouquets and three visits from Mr. Arlington. I am flattered, of course, yet wretched lest Jack should hear of it and be angry.

Next Saturday and Sunday evenings I look at Jack as imploringly as I dare, but he is so occupied with some of the young ladies that he does not even appear to see me, and I have no other choice but to accept Mr. Arlington's escort.

Another week and then another drags heavily by. My new admirer takes me driving, to the opera, and is unremitting in his attention, but nothing lightens my grieving heart. I can't forgive him for coming between me and Jack.

And every day I see more plainly there is something else I can't forgive him—people have begun to talk. Mrs. Babbitt's manner frightens me, it is so cold and forbidding; the boarders smile or sneer knowingly as I pass them on the stairs; even the young ladies I meet at church begin to regard me with suspicion and aversion. A dread of some calamity hourly grows upon me.

The climax of all this annoyance comes one evening. Justas I am going to rehearsal Mrs. Babbitt en ers my room abruptly, and stares at the finger where my precious ring is shining. I gaze back at her in vague terror and uneasiness.

"Where did you get that there gewgaw, Miss Hastings?" she asks, sharply.

I lift my head haughtily, surprised beyond words. She goes on in a rough coarse way:

"It was bad enough for you to take young Arlington's flowers and music, but when you have the brass to wear his jewelry it's high time you left a respectable woman's house!"

Oh, my God! This, then, is what they think of me! I shiver and gasp; the blood forsakes my cheeks.

"When you come home to-night you'll find your wretched little trunk on the front stoop with every dud o' yourn in it. Don't ask to stay another night here—your good name is clean gone forever!"

"Oh, Mrs. Babbitt, for heaven's sake don't send me away! Where can I go? What shall I do?"

"Ask Ralph Arlington!" she answers, with a brutal laugh.

Then I bury my face in my hands and fly past her, out into the darkening streets, where no one can see the shamed hot blood in my cheeks.

"Oh, mamma, mamma! if I could only die and go to you!" I cry with a wild sob. I have not one coherent thought till I reach the church; then I think that perhaps Susie Woodward will take me home with her. No; her greeting is strangely chill to-night, and I can see that she avoids me.

Oh, this weary, weary evening! I grow more helpless and terrified every moment. But just at the last moment a ray of light comes to me. Some one passes me a little note.

"SWEETEST OLIVE—I have just decided to ask you to be my wife. You need not write or say anything, only turn your lovely face toward me, and I shall know that your answer is yes.

"RALPH ARLINGTON."

His boastful certainty angers me, but I catch at the one hand held out to save me. Even while I say in my heart "I hate him, I loathe him," I turn my face blindly in his direction. In a strange mingling of relief and pain I droop my head languidly down on the rail before me. The organ is thundering out the grand music, the young people trimming the church are laughing gayly below; but I can only feel that I have bidden farewell to happiness—and Jack.

We are almost the last to leave the choir, so much do I dread being alone with Mr. Arlington, but at last we go downstairs, across the almost empty church, and into the unlighted church. Then he clasps my hand tightly, and in the darkness I can feel him bending over me.

"Oh, I've forgotten my book!" I cry, desperately. "I must run back for it."

"What a nuisance! Let me go!" he says, rather impatiently.

"No—no, you couldn't find it," I say, and thankful for even a moment's respite I hurry back to the organ loft. At first I can distinguish nothing in the soft, dusky gloom, spicy with the fragrance of the evergreens, but soon I make out a man's figure standing by the organ. It is Jack! I run to him and catch his hands frantically in my own.

"Oh, Jack, I'm so wretched. Arlington has asked me to marry him—"

"Then he is better than I thought him!"

"And I had to say yes, for Mrs. Babbitt has turned me out; but I'm so sorry! He might—he might even want to kiss me!"

"Quite likely," says Jack, with a grim smile; but he looks deeply moved.

"Don't laugh!" I say, pitcously. "I won't marry him—I'll die in the streets first! Oh, I hear him coming—hide me, save me!"

Quick as thought Jack draws me after him into the book closet, and closes the door just as Mr. Arlington enters the gallery.

"The little minx, she has slipped out some other door!" he says, in vexation. "Couldn't believe I was in earnest, I suppose." And he hastened off in pursuit.

"What an escape!" I say, as we emerge from the closet.

"Darling," begins Jack, with passionate eagerness, "darling Olive, would you rather that—"

"Yes—yes, a thousand times!" I answer, and then break down into the tempest of sobs and tears I have repressed all the evening. Jack soothes me tenderly with loving words and caresses I have never known before The rich incense of the evergreens wraps me in a delicious languor; I feel that I have found a blessed haven of rest.

Presently I raise my head from his breast, and look up with my poor drowned eyes.

"Jack, you mustn't marry me," I say, tragically. "My good name is clean gone forever—Mrs. Babbitt says so!"

"Well, then, I must give you another, sweet," he says, blithely, and before I half comprehend him we are down at the altar, where the minister is still talking with one of the deacons, and Jack is saying that we wish to be married immediately. We kneel down, Jack in his overcoat, I in my ulster and plain Derby hat; Jack uses my gage d'amitie as a wedding ring, and in five minutes we are husband and wife.

We go out into the street, and walk along rather solemnly under the snow-laden trees and clear, starry heavens.

'Jack, my trunk is on that woman's doorstep," I say, diffidently.

"Good!" he says, with a joyous laugh "Since you are all ready, let us go off for a wedding trip."

"Oh, but traveling's very expensive," I say, dubiously. "Do you think you can afford it?"

He laughs again.

"I may not be such a wonderful match as Arlington, darling, but you have made rather a good marriage, do you know it? Hallo there, driver!"

He hails a passing hack, and we go and pick up my forlorn property, and then start off on our joyful little journey, while every moment I feel more safe and happy.

I really don't know how Tom Thurstone managed the service without the leading tenor and soprano, but we have been so faithful ever since that he has forgiven us.

I suppose Mr. Arlington considers me the most heartless, cold-blooded flirt in existence. He is very polite when we meet in society, but he never comes into St. Stephen's choir.

A Sioux Bill of Fare.

One of the peculiarities of the latest United States style of feeding the noble red man is the fact that he is given government rations, and at the same time appropriations are made which are supposed to maintain him.

Sometimes a wild Indian who don't know much about groceries and how to prepare them for food, comes in and draws his regular soldier ration in this way. For instance, up in the Sitting Bull country awhile ago, an Indian came in from the warpath who had never seen any of the paleface style of food, and drew his rations.

He made a light meal of unground coffee the first day, and as he overate, and the coffee swelled in him, he had difficulty in buttoning his pants around the pain that he had on hand.

He felt very unhappy for a day or two, but laid it to the fact that he hadn't exercised much, and the consequent ennui and indigestion resulting therefrom. As soon as he succeeded in getting the interior departments quieted down a little, he ate his ration of candles. These he decided to par-boil, in order to avoid trouble of indigestion. The dish was not so much of a glittering success as he had anticipated, and as he remorselessly picked the candle wick out of his teeth, with a ten pin, he made some remark that grated harshly on the æsthetic ears of those who stood near.

He then tried a meal of yeast powder with vinegar. He wet the yeast powder and then took a pint of extremely potent vinegar to wash it down. At first there was a feeling of glad surprise in his stomach, which rapidly gave place to unavailing remorse. A can of yeast powder in an Indian's midst don't seem to be prepared for a pint of vinegar, and the result of such an unfortunate combination is not gratifying.

Every little while a look of pain would come over the features of the noble child of the forest, and then he would jump about seventeen feet and try to kick a cloud out of the sky. Then he would sit down and think over his past life.

It took about a week for him to get back to where he dared to get up another meal for himself. Then he fricaseed a couple of pounds of laundry soap and ate that. Soap is all right for treating a pair of soiled socks, but it does not assimilate with the gastric juices readily, and those who have tried laundry soap as a relish do not seem to think that it will ever arrive at any degree of prominence as an article of diet.

This is why this untutored child of nature swore. He had never received the benefits of early training in profanity, and his language therefore was disconnected and rambling, but when we consider that he was ignorant of our language, and that every little while he had to stop and hold on to his disaster with both hands and dig great holes in the earth with his toes, the remarks didn't seem altogether out of place or irrelevant.

When a gallon or so of agitated baking powder and vinegar is singing its little song in the innermost recesses of an Indian, and this has been followed by a treatment of laundry soap, the student of human nature can find a wide field for observation in that locality.

The earnest and occupied look, the troubled expression of the countenance, followed by the quick and nervous twitching of the muscles of the face and then the swelling of the body, the bursting of the suspender button, the deep drawn sigh and the smothered cuss word, all betokened the gastric agitation going on within.

This is why an Indian prefers a link of bologna sausagas and a two-year-old dog to the high-priced groceries so common to our modern civilization.—*Boomerang.*

The Culture of Frogs.

The "frog who would a wooing go" is now a native of the great republic, and his matrimonial leap is taken across the broad waters which separate America from Europe He descends from this stupendous saltatory exercise, not upon the unsympathetic shores of Britain where his race is looked upon with disdain and even aversion, but upon the hospitable and friendly shores of the new republic in France, where his kin have been appreciated warmly by gourmands of every class. The *Figaro* reports with much gusto the arrival of the distinguished strangers, who are to be introduced with due honor into the breeding establishments which supply the markets of the gay capital. The Yankee frog is quite worthy of the country in which his first mortal croak is made. He is twice as big as the well-known inhabitant of the marshes of the Seine, whose delicate limbs are so eagerly bought by French epicures, and so daintily served to table by the cordons bleus of the Cafe Anglais and the Trois Freres. The precious consignment has been received by the frog breeders with unbounded joy, and it is anticipated that a skillful treatment of the new race will infuse fresh virtues into the stock of the frog ponds, so that in time, by a careful system of propagation, the legs of the croakers supplied to the French restaurants will rival in size the legs of chickens, which they are said to resemble in flavor, and it will no longer be necessary for the giver of a feast to sacrifice a holocaust of the expensive victims. It seems, however, that the new-comers are all of the ruder sex. The Yankee has come a-wooing, and "whether his mother would let him go or no" is still a doubtful point. But, at any rate, neither his mother nor his sister have accompanied him to Europe. He will be wedded to the wife or wives provided for him in the French *grenouilleres*, and we sincerely hope that he will "live happily ever afterward," and be the father of an increasing and interesting family of Franco-American croakers.—*London Globe.*

Communication Between Animals.

That there is a method of communication between birds when in distress is conclusive to any one who may have made the subject one for investigation. Sometimes this knowledge is made the instrument of their destruction by the villainous American shrike and other like birds, which uttering the cry of distress, the birds of the neighborhood, eager to help a fellow creature in distress, hasten to the rescue, and one or more pay dearly for their heroism by being captured by the deceiving shrike. The cry of danger also seems to be general, for we have noticed birds in aviary, coming from several far separate quarters of the globe, rush to each other's assistance upon the cry of danger by a bird in another cage some distance away.

Among animals there must likewise be a method of communication and as well a sympathy, for it is well known that many animals, becoming wounded, are fed by their brother animals; not that it would be expected that a lion should look after the welfare of a lamb, a wolverine that of a moose or deer, a cat a mouse, etc., but among animals of a kind and some not destructive in their nature there is a general sympathy for the unfortunate. Among animals of the same species it becomes more noticeable. One of the most prominent in the care of the helpless is given us in the case of what is called a "rat-king;" this is, where by an accident after birth a whole litter of young rats (yet perhaps only a part) becomes connected together by their tails in such a manner that it is impossible for them to extricate themselves. The cause of this singular occurrence seems to originate by the mother lying upon the tails of the young rats and tossing them about with her head; their tails usually being long, become so entwined that with a little clay accumulating around the connecting parts it becomes impossible to separate themselves, and by the time the rat is old enough to leave the care of its parent the sad discovery is made that they are all joined together, and the tails becoming grown in this unnatural position, makes them harder to separate. When this is discovered they are not left to perish by their fellow-rats, which, considering the helplessness of these unfortunates, take the better care of them than is usual for a more fortunate one to experience.

A short time ago a "rat-king" was discovered and killed near Leipsic, Germany, of which there were seven members in perfect condition physically, except the deformity of the tips of their tails, which had grown shaped to neatly entwine each other, but the rats were in the very best condition—conclusive that astonishingly good care had been bestowed upon them by their more fortunate rat brethren.

Prices Paid for Furs and Skins.

A New York paper gives the following as the prices paid for furs and skins. Quotations are for prime skins only. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 sell at their relative value, based upon the price of No. 1:

Bear—Northern Black, according to size and quantity, prime,	$8 00@14 00
Southern and North'n yearlings,	6 00@ 9 00
Beaver—Northern, per lb.,	2 50@ 3 00
Western and Southern, per lb.,	1 25@ 2 50
Badger,	80@ 90
Cat, Wild,	25@ 50
Fisher—Northern and East'n, each	7 00@10 00
Southern and Western,	6 00@ 9 00
Fox—Silver, as to beauty,	15 00@60 00
Cross, Northern and Eastern,	4 00@ 5 00
Cross Cent., West. and Pac. Coast	3 00@ 4 00
Red, North'n N. Y., East. & Can.	1 40@ 1 50
Red, Northern and Northwestern	1 50@ 1 75
Red, Southern and Western,	1 00@ 1 30
Gray, Northern and Eastern,	70@ 80
Gray, Southern and Western,	50@ 70
Kit,	25@ 40
Lynx, each,	1 50@ 3 00
Marten—States Dark,	1 25@ 2 00
States Pale,	1 00@ 1 50
Mink—N. Y., N. Eng. and Canada,	1 00@ 1 25
New Jersey, Penn. and Ohio,	40@ 60
Md., Va., Ky., Indiana and Ohio	30@ 50
Missouri and Southern,	35@ 50
Muskrat—N'th'n & E'n, fall & wint'r	11@ 16
West., Penn. & Ohio, fall & winter	10@ 14
Southern, fall and winter,	9@ 13
Otter—North'n, East'n & North'w'n	8 00@ 9 00
Penn., N. Jersey, Ohio and West.	6 50@ 8 00
Ky., Va., N. Carolina, Kan., etc.	6 50@ 7 50
South Carolina and Georgia,	5 50@ 6 50
Opossum—Northern (trash out),	12@ 14
Southern (trash out),	8@ 10
Raccoon—Mich., N. Ind. & N. Ohio	75@ 80
Ill., Iowa, Wis. and Minnesota,	65@ 75
N. Y., E. State and N. Penn.,	70@ 75
N. J., S. Pa., Mich., Neb. & Kan.	45@ 60
Ga., Ark., Florida and Alabama,	35@ 40
Skunks—Prime Black, No. 1 (cased)	85@ 1 00
Prime Black, No. 1 (open),	70@ 85
Half-Striped,	45@ 55
Striped,	25@ 30
White,	12@ 15
Wolfskins—Mountain, large,	2 00@ 3 50
Prairie, prime,	60@ 90

The Price of Titles.

Americans desiring aristocratic titles may be pleased to learn where they are for sale, and at what prices. The figures are given by *Chambers' Journal*, and there is an agent in London who conducts the business. A choice of three Spanish orders, conferring the title of count, is offered for $10,000, the only qualification necessary on the part of the purchaser being "an eminent standing in his own country." It may be presumed that the inquiry on hat point is not severe. The sultan of Turkey will make you a chevalier for $125. You may become an earl, of the sort created by the little republic of San Marino, by paying $8,750, or a baron for $884. Secular dignities by the pope are represented by the *Journal* to be in the market. To become a count from this source costs $5,000. It is also said that in Russia, Portugal and the German states, though the governments do not barter away titles directly, the roundabout payment of fees to officials will produce satisfactory results.

A Lord Mayor Romance.

"Dagonet," in the London *Referee*, tells the following apocryphal story of the lord mayor of London; but th. from the days of Whittington, there was always a spice of romance about the occupants of the civic chair of the great city. The writer says: "The present lord mayor was in early life a clerk at sixteen shillings a week. One day he found his master, who had been dining out, sitting on the steps of the royal exchange at 5 in the morning. As the police were about to remove the sleeper to temporary lodgings, the faithful clerk darted forward and exclaimed: 'You are better now, dear father, are you not? The blow you received slipping over that piece of orange peel has stunned you, but you will be all right presently.' Then he bore his master away in triumph to his humble home. The next day he was a partner, and to-day he is lord mayor."

Every one is weary; the poor in seeking, the rich in keeping, the good in earning.

WISE WORDS.

Apprehension of evil is often worse than evil itself.

Defeat is a school in which truth always grows strong.

Despair is the offspring of fear, laziness and impatience.

First the necessary, then the useful, then the ornamental.

Error may be tolerated, if reason be left free to combat it.

If we would have friends we must show ourselves friendly.

It is a good thing to learn caution by the misfortune of others.

We hand folks over to God's mercy, but show none ourselves.

Dispatch is the soul of business, and method the soul of dispatch.

Self-inspection is the only means to preserve us from self-conceit.

Treat all with due respect, and none will think you the worse for it.

No one need hope to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a penny because it is not a dollar.

The bad and vicious may be boisterously gay and vulgarly humorous but seldom or never truly cheerful. Genuine cheerfulness is an almost certain index of a happy mind and a pure, good heart.

Poor Boys Who Have Become Presidents.

The second President of the United States, John Adams, was the son of a farmer of moderate means, who was compelled to work constantly for the support of his family. When, at the age of twenty-one, the son graduated at Harvard college, his education was his own capital for his start in active life.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in extreme poverty. He grew up in the woods of North Carolina, living in the home of a relative, where his mother worked to support herself and her three children.

James K. Polk, the eleventh President, spent his early years on a new farm in the wilderness of North Carolina. His father placed him in a store, with the intention that he should enter mercantile life; but his dislike for business was so great that, at the age of eighteen, he was sent to the Murfreesborough academy to fit for college.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was an humble one. When he was fourteen years old he was sent away from home to learn the business of a clothier. But five years later he entered a law office, and at the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the bar.

James Buchanan was born in a small own of the Alleghany mountains. His father was poor, and by his own ax built his home in the wilderness. When James was eight years old he was placed at school, and six years later entered Dickinson college, where he graduated with the highest honors.

It is well-known that Abraham Lincoln was the son of parents who were the poorest of the poor. Till he was more than twenty-one his home was a log cabin. His attendance at school was limited to a few months. From early life he was compelled to depend on himself not only for his living, but also for his success in his business and his profession.

At the age of ten Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor. Previously his mother had supported him by her own labor. He was never able, it is said, to attend school. His education he gained by his own efforts at night, after working all day at his trade, and by the help of his wife.

The early home of General Grant, also, on the banks of the Ohio, more than fifty years ago, was without many of the comforts of civilized life. Till he was seventeen, when he was sent to West Point, he lived the life of a common boy in a common home.

James A. Garfield, like so many of his predecessors, was born in a log hut. When he was a year and a half old his father died. The family was poor. When he had hardly entered his teens he was doing a man's work in the harvest field. He learned the carpenter's trade. He worked on the Ohio canal. He was determined, however, to have an education, and, leaving his plane and scythe, he worked his way through the preparatory school, and with some help from friends was able to graduate at Williams college.

The lives of many of the Presidents prove that no boy is so poor but that he may hope to attain the highest honors which the American people can give.

A Literary Curiosity.

C. Wells Moulton has prepared for the Wyoming *Literary Monthly* a very curious piece of literary patchwork made up of lines from thirty of the leading English poets. Each line is a quotation from some single author, as will be seen by reference to the note below:

1 Woman! blest partner of our joys and woes!
2 Blessing and blest where'er she goes.
3 Eager to hope, but no less firm to bear;
4 Oh born to soothe distress and lighten care.
5 Profound as reason, and as justice dear;
6 Yet suffering vice compels her tear
7 Meekly to bear with wrong and cheer decay,
8 And wipe the mourner's bitter tear away.
9 Oh, woman! woman! thou art form'd to bless!
10 For woman is all truth and steadfastne
11 Holy, divine, good, amiable or sweet,
12 Each softest, truest virtue there should meet.
13 Woman were made to give our eyes delight,
14 So fond and true, so beautiful and bright.
15 Ye watchful sprite that made e'en man your care,
16 You are not free because you're more than fair,
17 Oh, man! how sublime, from heaven his birth,
18 And you of man was made, man but of earth.
19 Gay smiles to comfort; April showers to move;
20 The important business of your life is love;
21 Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
22 The loved and cherished idol of my life.
23 There is something in their hearts which passes speech,
24 There is a charm no vulgar mind can reach;
25 A rosebud set with a little willful thorn,
26 Still shall your charms my fondest themes adorn;
27 Sacred by birth and built by hands divine,
28 Pure and unspotted as th' ermine;
29 Her worth, her warmth of hearth let friendship say,
30 All my fortunes at thy foot I'll lay.

1, Sand; 2, Cooper; 3, Byron; 4, Mrs. Barbauld; 5, Savage; 6, Crabbe; 7, Mrs. Hemans; 8, J. Grahame; 9, J. Bird; 10, Chaucer; 11, Milton; 12 Johnson; 13, Young; 14, Patterson; 15, T. Brown; 16, Etherege; 17, Bulwer; 18, Randolph; 19, Parnell; 20, Lyttleton; 21, Montgomery; 22, Prentice; 23, Story; 24, W. Allison; 25, Tennyson; 26, Hillhouse; 27, Dryden; 28, Davenaut; 29, Scott; 30, Shakespeare.

THE PLOTS OF PRISONERS.

How the Convicts in Auburn Prison Plan to Escape—Making Implements to Break Out of Prison With.

Bolts and bars and walls built to resist the teeth of time are not always sufficient to restrain the convicts in the State prison at Auburn, N. Y. Confinement seems to sharpen the wits of the prisoners, and not only have they been known to devise successful plans to escape, but to invent most ingenious appliances and machinery. Every morning the contractor drives in through the north gate, and receiving his load of three or four barrels at the kitchen drives out again. A convict several years ago thought he saw in the swill-barrel a means of escape, and he proceeded to put his idea into operation. He enveloped his head in cloths and got into a barrel of liquid swill. The gate-keeper is provided with a long iron rod, and is required to probe or examine every load, no matter what it may be that leaves the prison. When the wagon reached the gate the keeper ran the rod into the barrel in which the convict was concealed. It struck an obstruction, and he plunged it again with considerable force. He was amazed to see a filthy object emerge from the swill and utter a muffled cry of pain. It did not take the keeper long, however, to determine that it was a convict attempting to escape. The clever plot of the prisoner created a good deal of comment at the time. A prisoner once disappeared and no trace of him could be found. The officers searched for a week without avail. Finally, after all efforts had been given up, the keeper of the tailor shop one day instructed his men to remove the pieces of cloth, of which there was a great quantity, from beneath the cutting-bench. The bench was entirely closed, with the exception of a small aperture into which the odds and ends were thrown, and while the pieces were being taken out the missing convict was unearthed. The man had been waiting for an opportunity to get outside the walls, but he waited one day too many it proved. He had been fed regularly by other convicts, who brought him food in their pockets from the mess-room.

Three or four years ago, when the prison was crowded with 1,500 convicts, a great many slept in a large room in the top of the main building, known as the "old hospital." These men imagined that liberty was within their reach, and they made an attempt to effect their escape. They cut their way through the woodwork to the roof, and only the tin covering remained to be removed. The night was appointed for the delivery, but when the men put their heads up through the opening they were confronted with a row of revolvers in the hands of officers. Some one had revealed the scheme, and the authorities had been forewarned. Had this plan been successful the population of the prison would have been decreased some two hundred. Five years ago a convict employed in the toolshop, which is no longer operated, made a bold venture. The tools were packed in boxes some three and a half feet long, two feet wide and twenty inches deep. The man attached cleats and a button to one of the boards comprising the cover in such a way that he could shut himself in. To conceal the deception he drove heads of nails into the board so that it looked as if it was nailed down. The contractors had another shop in what is known as "Hackney," in the northwestern part of the city, whither all tools were taken before being shipped. The convict ensconced himself in his narrow quarters, and the box was loaded on a wagon with a number of others. He waited until he thought the prison had been left behind, and then raised the cover to survey his surroundings. He was observed by the driver, a young man, who gave a frightened yell and jumped from the wagon. A guard happened to be in a grocery store in front of which the convict made his appearance, and he caught a glimpse of the head in the box. The escaping prisoner recognized him, and, leaping from the wagon, ran as fast as his legs would carry him. The guard followed, and, as the fugitive would not stop in response to repeated commands, fired a ball into his leg, which put an end to the chase.

Citizens are employed in the prison shops in large numbers, and they pass in and out without any questions being asked. A convict once embraced the opportunity that this practice affords. He secured a pair of overalls and a blouse, and shouldering a vise walked past the guards. When he reached the street he threw down the vise and made for the country. Slipping out of the ranks is one of the practices of convicts as the preliminary step to an escape. One cold winter morning, while it was still dark, two convicts left their places in line. They had previously obtained a long piece of wire, and attaching a hook to one end they tore up their bedclothing and wound it tightly about it. This made a stiff rope; and reaching it up they caught the hook on the bars of the window in the story above. They climbed up from window to window until they reached the roof, from which they expected to descend to a low side wall and drop to the ground. Their absence had been discovered, however, and just as they were descending they were detected by the officers who were looking for them. The escape of "By" Day was well planned. He feigned sickness, and was left in his cell. When the keeper shook the cell-door at night Day did not respond. Instead of compelling the man to answer, as he should have done, he looked through the grated door and saw a form lying in bed with a newspaper over the head. He thought Day was sleeping, and supposed the paper was to prevent his being disturbed by flies. The next morning a dummy stuffed with straw was found in Day's cot, but "By" had disappeared. He had released himself from his cell with a false key, and, getting upon the roof, had gone down to the ground. He was afterward recaptured.

If all the tools and appliances used by prisoners in attempting or accomplishing escape had been saved a museum might be established. How the convicts obtain these tools is a question easily answered. They make them. Instruments weighing as much as fifty pounds have been made under the very eyes of the officers, and they were none the wiser for it. If a man is employed about iron-working machinery, he will find time to manufacture jacks, jimmies, levers, bars, keys, and other implements. Very often these tools are the finest specimens of workmanship, and any artisan might be proud to own them as his handiwork. Complete burglars' kits have been manufactured in the prison and smuggled outside to do service in "cracking" banks.

One generous-hearted convict proposed to liberate half the prisoners in the institution. He procured a piece of gas pipe and made from it a key to fit the locks of the cell doors. He had planned to spring the lever of his cell with a jimmy, thus releasing himself, and to unlock as many doors as he could with the key before he was discovered. Then he anticipated leading the men against the guards and fighting his way to liberty. The key was found in the possession of the sanguine prisoner before he had an opportunity to use it. In the office of the agent and warden are two jimmies remarkable for their fine construction. The handles, which can be detached, are turned in fanciful shape, and to any burglar the tools would be a rare prize. Desperate means are not infrequently resorted to in attempting escape. Several times fire has broken out in the prison, and has been found to be the work of convicts. There is a fire brigade composed of picked men, who are supposed to be trustworthy, but i has been shown that they cannot be relied upon. At nearly every fire inside the walls the prisoners have cut the hose and done everything in their power to advance the flames, in the vain hope that the whole institution would burn down.

The most despised creature in the prison is a "squealer," as the convicts term a prisoner who learns of plans to escape and reveals them. If he is known to be a tale-bearer he is not only ostracised by the others, but life is made as miserable for him as possible.

Magician's Artful Ways.

"The magical business is not so good as it once was.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1882.

—The Guiteau trial will probably close next week. Appeal no doubt will be taken.

—The Baltimore *Times*, after a brief existence, has suspended publication.

—We are pleased to see that arrangements have been made for a speedy trial of the Ashland, Kentucky, murderers.

—The *Raleigh Chronicle* is the title of a new independent weekly paper commenced at Raleigh, Albert H. Dowell, Esq., Editor. Price $2 a year.

—The execution of three negro murderers of Nash Carter, colored, took place on the 13th, a spot about two and-a-half miles from Wentworth the county seat of Rockingham. The three criminals were Eldridge Scales, Joe Hays and Matilda Carter.

It is stated there were 5,000 spectators. We think executions should be private. There were four negroes implicated, one turned States' evidence. We gave an account of the murder heretotore.

VACCINATION.—An exchange says: Vaccination should be avoided when the system is suffering from manifestations of atendency to erysipelas or inflamation of any kind. As a rule children while teething should not be vaccinated.

We would also remind our readers of the fact, that a pinch of powdered sulphur put in the foot of each stocking whenever they are changed, is, to a very considerable extent, absorbed by the system, and is a most effective preventive against the contraction of very nearly all contagious diseases. Sulphur purified by precipitation (precipitated lac sulphur) is the best.

The recent great tide of immigration to this country has resulted in a great importation and very general spread of small pox. During the year 1880 there were but sixty-seven cases of small pox reported in New York, alone, while last year nearly 2,000 cases were reported.

—THE CENTURY MAGAZINE may now be considered fairly started on its way under the new name, and with the February (Midwinter) number, and the adoption of the new cover-design, by Elihu Vedder, the name of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY will no longer be continued on the subtitle. Since the change of name, there has been a decided increase in the sale of recent numbers of this magazine. The average edition during the last year of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY was 120,000, while of the first four numbers of THE CENTURY it has been more than 132,000. Of December, a new edition of 9,000 was printed, and a new edition of the January issue is now called for. In England, 20,500 copies of November were sold, against an average of 16,230 for the twelve months preceding. The recent growth of ST. NICOLAS in England has been even greater in proportion; for while 3,000 were sufficient there a year ago 8,000 and 10,000 are now needed every month.

The publishers are printing 135,000 copies of the Midwinter CENTURY, which will be issued on the 21st instant.

A Commendable Enterprise.

One of the most successful and deserving newspaper enterprises in the country is the TRADESMAN, published semi-monthly at Chattanooga, Tenn., devoted to the industrial interests of the South, in the development of which it is rendering most valuable aid.

An office was established at the Cotton Exposition being the only newspaper office on the grounds, from which thousands of copies were distributed gratuitously; each different issue containing article on the resources of two of the Southern States and a complete directory of their industries. These lists are published entire in the issue of December 15th, and form a complete directory of the industries of the Southern States, compiled with great care, giving name, location and business of every industrial concern in the South. It also contains the name, address and nature of goods displayed by every exhibitor at the Cotton Exposition and a summary of the rescources of the South. This important issue, which is designed by the publishers as their Souvenir Exposition number, will be of great benefit in giving information in regard to the South to capitalists and others, and should be in the hands of every business man. Mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents, by addressing Tradesman Publishing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

From Washington.

In the Senate, Beck, the careful, statistical Scotchman, and Ingalls, Republican of Kansas, have had a bout. In his elaborate tariff speech, delivered in the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Beck said: "I would promptly repeal the arrears of pension act. It was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. It is a fraud upon the American people and a standing monument to the ignorance, selfishness and cowardice of the American Congress." Senator Ingalls, 2 days later, said that he had introduced in the Senate the arrears of pensions bill, that he was chairman of the committee on pensions when that bill was passed, and he challenged the statement of Senator Beck concerning it, and for the purpose of bringing the subject directly to the attention of the Senate and of the country, he offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the arrears of pensions act ought not to be repealed. He intimated his purpose to press the resolution to a vote at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Beck asked for a little delay to enable him to prepare the proofs of his assertions touching the bill. Senator Beck says this evening that he will very soon give to the Senate and to the country the reasons for the faith that is in him concerning this expensive measure which has opened the door to stupendous frauds. Intelligent discusssion of this subject is imperatively needed. $125,000,000 are this year required on the pension account exactly one-third of the enormous revenues collected by federal taxation from the people last year.

Guiteau's Suppressed Speech.

The speech which Guiteau would have made in his own defense if he had been permitted to do so is published. Considering the character of the accused and the outburst of passion which has taken place during the trial, the suppressed address is temperate. In a literary point of view it possesses very little merit, while as a legal argument it is utterly without force. A large portion of it is made up of extracts from newspapers, letters, telegrams and excerpts from the sermons and prayers of eminent clergyman, in some of which the idea was expressed that the death of the President was part of the divine purpose. This is the chief point in the speech that he was "inspired" to kill President Garfield, and that he was irresponsible when he did on 2d of July. He is severe on the experts who testified against him, and dismisses their evidence with the criticism that "even the witches were not hanged on such testimony as they have given." In spiritology, he suggests, not in craniology, will be found the solution of the insanity problem. The whole paper is characteristically Guiteauish, his colossal vanity and impudence cropping out in every line of it. Judge Cox in refusing to allow him to address the jury did him a very great service.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Below we give Guiteau's suppressed instructions to the jury.

Branching off on another subject Guiteau says he is fortunate that his case has been tried before so able a Judge. "In general," he says, "I am satisfied with your Honor's proposed iustructions, but I would humbly suggest that the jury be charged as follows: That if they believe that I believed it was right for me to remove the President because I had special Divine authority for doing so, they will acquit on the ground that I was overpowered by the Deity, i. e., that I was suffering from transitory mania." He thinks the defense will be able to show that this Court has no jurisdiction of the case, and that the Court in Banc will decide if necessary. Then he asks the jury to give the case the most solemn and prayerful attention and he has no doubt that the verdict will be "not guilty," as found in the indictment. "To hang a man in my mental condition on July 2, when I fired on the President, would be a lasting disgrace to the American people and I am sure you so understand it. The Americans do not want me hung. They are saying: 'Well, if the Deity did it, let it go,' and I expect you, gentlemen, will let it go. The mothers and daughters of the republic are praying that you will vindicate my inspiration and their prayers, I expect, will prevail. A woman's instinct is keener than man's, and I pray you listen to the prayers of these ladies. How would your mother and wife and daughter vote on this case? Have you any doubt but they would vote for an acquittal? And why should you not do likewise? There is not the first element of murder in this case. You might as well hang a man for murder during the war as to hang me. Under the law as given by his Honor you can acquit me with entire credit to yourselves.

Terrible Accident.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The Express from Chicago to New York reached Albany twenty-three minutes late yesterday afternoon. Owing to the great crowd of legislators and others who desired to leave the capitol, fifteen additional cars were put on 8 of them being palace coaches. Two extra engines were also attached, and the train got under way. It was filled with men of note and prominence of both the Republican and Democratic parties, including almost the entire New York city and Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island delegations in both branches of the Legislature, which had adjourned over till Monday. At Spuyten Duyvil the train became disabled, and owing apparently to a failure on the part of the rear flagman, the engineer of the Tarrytown special which followed at an interval of a few minutes, knew nothing of the danger until he was almost upon the disabled train, and running at high speed, the two rear drawing rooms cars were telescoped and immediately took fire from the overturned stoves and lamps. Some of the passengers were caught in the wreck and burned to death.

The wounded were promptly cared for and are scattered among houses in the vicinity and hospitals. About 40 were more or less injured. The accounts vary as to the number of killed, but 4 bodies have been recognized and 5 were burned beyond recognition. The recognized dead are Senator Webster Wagner; E. L. Ransom, of the Hoffman House, Park Valentine and wife, of Bennington, Vt.; Oliver B. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, a man supposed to be Rev. F. Marichal (a book of sermons bearing his name was found in his effects(, and Miss Maud Brown, of New York.

The railroad officials say the cause of the stoppage of the train was a derangement of the air brakes. As soon as the train stopped the rear brakeman, named Melins, was sent back with the danger signal to warn other trains, and had time enough to go half a mile, but seemed to have gone but a short distance. He disappeared immediately after the accident, and has not been seen from since.

Later.—Orders have been issued for the arrest of John Melins, the brakeman whose negligence to signal the Tarrytown train, when instructed to do so, caused the catastrophe. Telegrams have been sent in all directions for his apprehension.

Escape from a Convent.

Miss Della Masten, a young lady of Winston, left Tuesday of last week for Hickory to enter a Catholic school—the Convent of Mercy, at that place. On arriving at the school she found that she had been grossly misinformed, and determined that she would not stay. She accordingly laid her plans, and on Thursday morning complained of a severe headache, and asked to be excused from lessons; permission was granted her to walk around the grounds of the school; but one of the girls was sent with her. She puzzled her brain how to get rid of this girl in order to slip out of the gate. At last she was left alone for a few moments and made good use of her time; she went out of the gate and walked quickly to the Central Hotel, and there chanced to meet Mr. Goldsmith, of Winston; she told him she had run away and gave her reasons for doing so. She then called for paper, &c., and wrote an order for her trunks which were at the Convent. Mr. Goldsmith sent the order with a dray for the trunks. The Priest first came and tried to get her to return, and in a short time two sisters of the Convent made their appearance and tried to persuade Miss Masten to return with them; finding their efforts useless, they then threatened to call an officer and take her by force; this Miss Masten dared them to do so, and was going to the Mayor and state the case; they would not allow her to do this and gave up trying to induce her to return. Miss Masten then telegraphed her brother-in-law, Mr. Reynolds, to meet her in Greensboro. The sisters came with her that far, and would have come to Winston, but one of them was taken sick and could not proceed farther. Mr. Reynolds brought Miss Masten to Winston She is disgusted with the Catholics.—*Leader.*

WHO PUNCHES THE COINS.

A reporter asked James N. Sampson, the veteran detective employed at the Sub-Treasury, to what the government detectives attributed the sudden increase in the number of clipped and punched coins which has attracted so much attention of late. Mr. Sampson said that it was perfectly well known that nine-tenths of the punching was done in this city by Cubans. A number of silver coins were clamped together in a roll, and in less time than it takes to write an account of it, a hole is drilled through the whole lot. The value of the silver obtained by punching a hole of usual size in a coin amounts to about one-twenty-fifth of the value of coin, so that for every roll of twenty-five quarter-dollars, the value of one quarter-dollar is obtained in a moment by running a drill through the roll. Mr. Sampson says, also, that many of the punched coins come from Mexico and South America, where our silver coins circulate freely, and rarely escape mutilation. Several attempts have been made of late years to break up the systematic punching of coins, but with little success. Only two convictions for the offence have been made in ten years. Mr. Sampson remarked that while the business of punching and filling coins was almost wholly in the hands of the Cubans, the business of sweating gold coins by shaking them up in a buckshin bag is attributed by the detectives to the denizens of Chatham street. By shaking a bag containing 100 eagles for three hours, the result in gold dust will be worth $20. Mr. Floyd, the chief clerk of the assay office, said that the government rules relating to light weight gold coins were defective, and tended to keep such coins in circulation. When a gold coin less than twenty years old is abraded to more than ½ per cent. of its value, it is stamped with an "L" at the Sub-Treasury, and returned to whoever offers it, instead of being sent to the mint. The object is to force the holder to take it to the assay office or mint to be sold at its real value, instead of which it goes into circulation again. The trouble is that Congress has never made any provision for redeeming mutilated or even abraded coin Many persons think that all pieces that have been worn down beyond all recognition in actual service should be redeemed at par. The difficulty is to tell when a piece has been worn smooth through use or brought to that condition by sweating or other artificial means. Mr. Floyd considers that the mutilation of silver coins does not need government interference, because, unlike the abrasion of gold, the mutilation of a silver coin can be detected at once, and it rests with the public to drive such coins out of circulation.—*New York Evening Post.*

A GEORGIA DARE DEVIL.

There are few men in Georgia probably, who have given the officers more trouble than Jack Pugh, and we doubt if any one has ever been more successful in eluding them. Catch him and surround him as they would, he always managed to slide out from under their thumbs. Long, lank, lean and wiry, and possessed of great activity for one of his build, he has kept up his dare-devil fearlessness of a border ruffian. Pugh will fight a circular saw, it is said, and has never been afraid to meet the best armed officers, being always ready and on the alert. His wife, too, is a rough customer when on her muscle. Some time ago one Rawls said something to her about Jack at the house, when she took up a board and with true Amazonian courage cleaned him completely up, making him bite the dust in a jiffy. Pugh says he hasn't slept in a house in three years. If all his exploits in evading the law and swindling the government were dished up in dime novel style it would make the hair of the average boy stand wild on end. Being an illicit distiller of the ardent is not his only reputation. He is said to be a clever counterfeiter.—*Griffin News.*

AN OFFER FOR GUITEAU'S BODY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mr. Scoville has received a *bona fide* proposition from a medical gentleman for the body of Charles J. Guiteau. This gentleman, whose name Mr. Scoville declines to make known at present, has offered to pay down immediately $1000, the amount of the purchase money, on condition that he shall have the body of the prisoner as soon as the exactions of the law shall have been met, to be disposed of as he shall see fit. He also agrees to take his chance of waiting one month, or twenty years for the consummation of the bargain on Guiteau's part. This somewhat liberal proposition was submitted to Guiteau to-day, and seemed to impress him quite favorably. After reflecting a moment, he suggested: "I think I ought to bring more than that; perhaps some other fellow will offer $2,000. Then I can pay my debts, and if I have to get a new trial that miserable Corkhill can't bring on a lot of fellows just to swear how much I owe them," The only persons admitted to the prisoner's cell to-day were J. W. Guiteau, his brother and a friend who accompanied him. The brothers held a long conference in an effort to arrange the order of arguments to be made before the jury. Guiteau not only insists upon speaking in his own behalf, but in making the closing argument for the defence. He cannot, he says, at this late stage, jeopardize his case by allowing Scoville to have the last say.

SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.

We have been requested to call attention to the law of North Carolina concerning sheep-killing dogs. Chapter 38, section 2, Battle's Revisal, concerning sheep-killing dogs, was amended by the act of 1875, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2, as amended by the act of 1876: Any person owning or having any dog or dogs that kill sheep, upon satisfactory evidence of the same being made before any justice of the peace of the county, and the owner duly notified thereof, if the owner of said dog or dogs refuses to kill it or them, or have the same done after such evidence has been made, and shall permit such dog or dogs to go at liberty, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than one month, and the said dog or dogs may be killed by any one it found going at large.

Thus it will be seen that the sheep-killing dog is an outlaw; liable when going at large, to be exterminated by any person whatever. The only pre-requisite is the establishment before a justice of the peace of the fact that such is the character of the animal.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

THE JEANNETTE'S CREW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—Yesterday morning arrived the first news since the 20th of December from Yakutsk, in reply to the orders given respectively by the Emperor, Dount Ignatieff and General Anoutchine. It should be remembered that the telegraph lines terminate at Irkutsk, and from that town to Yakutsk the distance is 2,118 versts, or more than 1,800 miles. Therefore to seek this news and place it on the wires a journey of 3,600 miles, occupying twenty days, had to be made through the snow. The following are the facts thus transmitted by General Anoutchine: "There is no direct news of the Jeannette. In pursuance of the orders conveyed in my telegram the inhabitants of the shores of the governments of Yakutsk and Yeniseisk have been informed of the shipwreck and have been asked to make energetic researches for the wrecked men who have not as yet been found."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has just received a telegram from Mr. Hoffman, the Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, respecting the fate of the Jeannette, in which he says that Dannenhower and five of the crew of the whale boat arrived at Yakutsh December 17 and are comfortably lodged and their wants all supplied. Melville and six men are expected soon. De Long and crew of the first cutter not found at the last date, Nov. 16.

Elegance and Purity.

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color, beauty and lustre.

A Woman's Experience.

Mothers and Daughters should feel alarmed when weariness constantly oppresses them. "If I am fretful from exhaustion of vital powers and the color is fading from my face, Parker's Ginger Tonic, gives quick relief. It builds me up and drives away pain with wonderful certainty."—Buffalo lady.

The Guiteau Trial.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—In the Guiteau trial to-day, alluding to Guiteau's schemes in relation to the *Inter-Ocean*, Mr. Davidge said: "We have to deal here simply with the plans of an audacious mind; but there is nothing in this scheme to indicate insanity. It is a fact, I understand, that the stock of the paper, once worth $75,000, is now worth $100,000.000, it was by putting in successful operation the plans first suggested by the prisoner."

"Yes," shouted Guiteau, "the paper, never was anything until I put some brains into it, and they have been running ever since on my brains."

Summing up this incident, Mr. Davidge said: "It was not an indication of insanity. It was simply in keeping with his idea of that great moving brain, and the one central figure of the day was that of Charles J. Guiteau."

"Thank you, Davidge," sarcastically called out the prisoner; "I'm glad you are beginning to think so. A great many people think I'm the greatest man of the day; but I don't care a snap what they think. I haven't got a bit of egotism."

Mr. Davidge alluded briefly to the testimony of Mrs. Dunmire, the divorced wife of the prisoner. The prosecution were debared from entering those confidences which exist between husband and wife. The defense could have done so, but they did not. "Mrs. Dunmire did not hesitate," said Mr. Davidge, "to testify emphatically that he was a sane man."

"She don't know anything about me," called out Guiteau. "I haven't seen her for eight years."

Mrs. Scoville, who had been busily writing all the morning, shook her head angrily and ejaculated "he's a liar, any way."

Her brother whispered a warning, but she repeated the comment still more emphatically.

Commenting upon the testimony of Dr. Spitzga, Mr. Davidge said: "Notwithstanding some of his remarkable statements, Sgitzga never denied the prisoner's responsibility. Accepting all his evidence, even Spitzga brought the prisoner within the reach of law and punishment.

After the recess Mr. Davidge resumed his argument with a review and discussion of the expert testimony. He said: "More than two experts have been summoned for the defense. Many of them were men whose names were known in every household; they came here; they watched the prisoner; they listened to his evidence, and what was the result? With two exceptions they vanished from before the light of evidence like a cloud before the wind, and not one of them could come upon the stand and swear that the man was legally insane. They met and compared notes, and they could not testify to his insanity. The men—and I regret to say it—neither of them would or could admit that they believed in God; they vanished before you, and were permitted by the defence to withdraw without testifying."

In answer to the prisoner's claim of divine inspiration, Mr. Davidge read with impressive effect from the first chapter of the Epistle of James, the 13th to 15th verses, inclusive.

The prisoner continued interrupting, when Mr. Davidge, partially turning to the Judge, said: "Let him go on. I will hang him on his own testimony." This prediction seemed to have no horrors for Guiteau, and he continued his interruption.

After disposing of the insanity and inspiration theories, Mr. Davidge continued: "There is not an element in this case that removes it from the category so carefully provided against in the courts. Here was a daring, audacious boy, who in the Oneida Community gave way to a life of a lawless vice; later, as a man as a theocrat who would overturn all law and churches; later, when he proclaimed himself of the firm of 'Jesus Christ & Co.' You see the legitimate outcome of his wicked egotism. and it is just as legitimate and logical to find a true explanation of this crime in the same traits of the inordinate calamity—a desire of notoriety and reckless egotism. As I conceive, the true and only theory of his crime in this: He conceived the idea of this monstrous crime believing that others were as wicked as himself, and those who would be benefited by it would in some way interpose to save him from the damning consequences of his most heinous crime."

Guiteau continually interrupted with a constant increasing exhibition of ugly temper. "You'll get the Deity down on you for the way you are conducting this case," he shouted. "And he will eternally damn you, Davidge."

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The court room was densely crowded today in anticipation of the opening argument for the defense. At 10 o'clock the prisoner was brought in and as soon as he had taken his seat he opened the day's proceedings with the following speech:

"I received thirty checks yesterday, representing about $15,000. Some of them I suppose are worthless, and many of them are no doubt good. I don't want any one to send me worthless checks. I do my own banking business, and my checks should be made out payable to my order. Any one who desires to send me money can do so, but I don't want any worthless checks."

Mr. Reed took a position immediately in front of the jury, awaiting a signal from the court to begin the opening argument for the defense.

All eyes were turned in that direction, when Mr. Scoville arose and addressed the court, stating that he desired to know whether the prisoner would be allowed to speak in his own defense. If the court proposed to accord him that privilege, both he (Scoville) and his associate (Reed) would prefer that he should speak first.

Guiteau—"I want to be heard on that question, your Honor, I want to close the arguments for the defense; I would not trust my case in hands of the best lawyer in America."

Judge Cox—I should be loth in a capital case to deny ady proper opportunity to be heard, even if he is represented by counsel, but in this case it is safe to assume that the prisoner will abuse his privilege, as he has done all through the trial, and what he would say would be highly improper to go before the jury. I shall, therefore, deny him the privelege. As I said yesterday, however, if his counsel desired to read from his manuscript anything which they deem proper to be laid before the jury they can do so.

Guiteau protested that he appeared as his own counsel, and claimed the right as an American citizen to be heard in his own defense. Finding that Judge Cox could not be moved, he shouted: "Let the record show that I appear here as my own counsel, and that I take exception to your ruling," Judge Cox. I shall appeal to the American people and they will overrule you and you will go down to future ages with a black stain upon your name.

Judge Cox made no reply to this tirade, but simply nodded to Mr. Reed to begin his argument.

Mr. Reed then rose to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He commenced by paying a compliment to the jury for the seriousness, solemnity and care which have characterized it during this long trial—a trial unparalleled in the history of criminal jurisdiction. He should not endeavor to make any statement of evidence or to draw a gilded picture of any scene, but he would simply talk with them as between neighbors.

Mr. Davidge counsel for the prosecution, had occupied two days in addressing the jury, and that effort and the consumption of time on his part showed the grave apprehension felt for the prosecution lest something might have appeared in the case which would make the jury say that the poor man is a lunatic and irresponsible.

Silk Culture in the South.

To the Editor of Times.

As Philadelphia is the cynosure of the sericulturists of the United States and the Women's Silk Culture Association the apple of their eye, I feel that any news which heralds any signal advance in the silk-raising interest would most appropriately appear in a paper published in that city I feel very sure that it will be joyous news to many of your lady readers to announce that the eminent Mr. L. S. Crozier, with several other gentlemen, has organized a silk growers' association at Corinth, Mississippi. A model farm has been bought. Several thousand trees have been planted of the most approved mulberries. Quite a stock of mulberry trees for sale is on hand. Several thousand more have been, or will be ordered from France. A large number of eggs of best breeds and of guaranteed healthfulness have been telegraphed for to Lyons, France. A filature has been ordered and it is expected that several more will be soon. The company propose to raise cocoons from their own mulberries; to raise trees for sale; to sell eggs; to buy cocoons, and to reel silk. This last operation has been one of crying needs of silk culture and is a revolution in the business.

Silk raisers all over the land will hail with delight the fact that this business is to be under the conduct of so eminent a gentleman as Mr. Crozier. He is a member of the firm and is under bond to stay with the company at least five years. Mississippi comes at once by this organization to the front rank as a silk State. Already the interest manifested is so great that the demand for mulberry trees and eggs threatens to exceed the supply. The interest is almost phenomenal and quite surprising, particularly among the ladies.

The remarkable adaptation of the climate of the South to the mulberry is shown in the fact that (in Mississippi particularly) the mulberry is (some species) indigenous. Its growth of the approved varieties for silk-worms, is amazing at two years old. Mr. Crozier informs me that it grows as much in that State in two years as in France in five. There are hundreds of thousands if not millions of acres of land in Mississppi which are abanoned on which the mulberry will make good growth.

Mrs. Crozier is an expert at reeling silk and will give lessons free of charge to those in her neighborhood on the filatures of the company. This is a great advantage and will induce many to take hold of the business who would otherwise be deterred through self-misintrust.

Mrs. Doche—a lady formerly of Lyons, France—of Corinth, Miss., who has successfully raised silk several years in Mississippi, and Mr. Crozier and one or two other gentlemen, will deliver a series of addresses in Mississippi soon on silk culture. Classes or groups will be formed and Mr. Crozier, at the critical period of the business, will visit the novices of these classes and help them along free of charge. Thus you see silk culture goes ahead under most superb auspices in Mississippi.

What is need now is to have some signal baptism of this young giant. Philadelphia has been the cradle and nursery. Let us have the baptism at a national convention of the silk-growers, to be called at Philadelphia in May or June, under the auspices of the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States. Such a meeting is needed and will be held somewhere. Will not the ladies respond to this suggestion through their honored president, Mrs. J. Lucas?

M. B. HILLYARD.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 5, 1884.

—The hanging of Guiteau cannot be an immediate matter, as most people seem to think. Under the law he cannot be hanged until thirty days after the opening of the next term of the court. This will not be until the 4th of April, and therefore the date of Guiteau's hanging cannot possibly take place until the 4th of May.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A new supply of Albums at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—*Utica Herald.*

A SOUTHERN ART EXHIBITION.—Macon, Ga., is to have an art exhibition, and the people of that beautiful Southern city are already exhibiting great interest in it. The month of May has been selected as the time, because Northern visitors to Florida and the Gulf coast will be returning home, and many of them will stop over to view the exhibition. The time selected is a happy medium between summer and winter, and a time when the people of the North, East and West can see the South in its prettiest garb of foliage and verdure, and the climate at its palmiest. It is probable that a collection from the Art Gallery at Washington will be among the attractions of the Macon exhibition.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 60 to	$1 60
Wheat, (red) " "	1 20 to	1 20
Corn, per bushel	75 to	90
Oats, " "	50 to	70
Rye, " "	0 00 to	00
Barley, per bush	00 to	00
Flour, per hundred	3 25 to	3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	60 to	75
Peas, (white,) " "	70 to	80
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to	00
Beans, (white,)" "	00 to	00
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 to	00
Pork	8 to	10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	09 to	13
" Hams	14 to	15
Green Apples per bushel	50 to	0 80
Eggs, per dozen	10 to	12
Butter, per pound	15 to	20
Tallow, " "	6 to	8
Beeswax, " "	21 to	21
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to	0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	70 to	1 00
Potatoes, sweet, "	75 to	80
Cabbage, per pound	00 to	0
Chickens, per dozen	1 50 to	2 00
Hay, per hundred	70 to	75
Fodder, per hundred bdls	00 to	00
Shucks, per hundred lbs	00 to	00
Blackberries	9 to	12
Whortleberries	8 to	10
Dried Cherries	9 to	18
Dried Apples	4 to	06

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Red	4 50 to	5 50
" Good	5 50 to	6 50
" Bright	6 00 to	7 00
" Good	8 50 to	9 00
" Fine	10 00 to	15 00
Fillers Common	6 00 to	7 00
" Good	9 00 to	10 00
" Fine	1t 00 to	14 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to	20 00
" Good	30 00 to	40 00
" Fine	40 00 to	50 00
" Fancy	60 00 to	75 00

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If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives it may save yours.

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and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity. Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

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Thanking you for your kind patronage we hope to merit a continuance of the same

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Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary disease, chills, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

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D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

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FIVE LOTS IN WINSTON FOR SALE—Two in West Winston, near the residence of W. B. Glenn, and three East of the Court-House, near the residence of Christ. Tavis. All good

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ Subscribers who wish to pay for the PRESS in good fire-wood will please deliver it now.

—Diphtheria in Raleigh.

—Inferior Court in February.

—Two skating rinks in Winston.

—Only about eight weeks till Spring.

—We have heard of no new cases of small pox this week.

—First New Moon of the year to-day (19th) at 11:16 in the morning.

—Franklin, printer, Statesman and philosopher, born Jan. 18, 1706.

—Weather warm and rainy. Roads almost impassable.

—The December number of the *Academy* was published last week.

—Mr. Loepper now occupies the former Vogler store building.

—The leaf tobacco market is represented as rather dnll at present.

—The burnt district of Winston will be rebuilt with brick houses.

—The Winston Postoffice is now located one door south of the First National Bank.

—The new bridge across South Fork, near Pope's, is apparently a good substantial job.

—Some one remarked that it would be a good idea to close the public schools in times of epidemics.

—Dr. Rondthaler and Rev. Mr. Dodson, of the M. E. Church, Winston, will exchange pulpits next Sunday.

—W. T. Watkins, of Kernersville, has secured a situation with N. T. Pate & Co., of Richmond.

—A good deal of hay comes to town and brings from 75 to 80 cents per hundred weight.

—Day's length to-day 9 hours, 54 minutes. On Sunday next the day will be just 10 hours long.

—Gabriel Black, of Yadkin county, an aged and good citizen, died recently, aged about 65 years.

—The Young Men's Christian Union meets every Monday night in the month except the first, in the new chapel.

—New and attractive patterns and designs have been received in the Art department of the Academy.

—The Salem Academy has over one hundred and sixty scholars enrolled this session, with a prospect for increasing this number.

—S. H. Smith of Winston, now occupies the store-room next to Allen's hardware store, formerly occupied by Stein & Sons.

—This year will have 53 Sundays. The 53 Sunday years are those which begin on Sunday, and the leap years those which begin on Saturday.

—C. A. Hege, of this place, has presented Friedberg church with a new bell. Arrangements have been made to put it up as soon as the weather permits. Good idea.

—We notice a number of towns in neighboring counties are turning their attention to tobacco. A tobacco sale in Greensboro Tuesday. There are two tobacco factories and two warehouses in Lexington.

On account of the unfavorable weather, the public installation of the officers of Salem Lodge, K. of P., was postponed to this Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at their hall in Winston.

—Cold and frosty, Sunday morning, and beautiful weather during the day, with clouds and rain towards evening, and more or less rain all night. Monday rain and higher temperature. Tuesday and Wednesday cooler and cloudy.

—The Raleigh *Visitor* says: "Two tramps were given the alternative by the Mayor this morning to immediately leave the city or go the Work house. The tramps said they could not shake the dust off their feet, but they would shake a lot of mud off, and they did so in quick time." Too much small pox all over the country to let tramps run at large.

—The Young Men's Christian Union held their first public meeting on Monday evening. An address was delivered by the President, Mr. Frank Fries, explanatory of the object and work of the Union, which was supplemented by earnest remarks from Dr. Rondthaler. Messrs. Bernard Pfohl and Henry Keehln acquitted themselves finely in declamations. The singing was very spirited, under the direction of Prof. Lineback. We missed one interesting feature, which we suggest be added at the Union's next meeting, and that is a quarter- or half-hour intermission for social intercourse between the members and their audience. The weather was very inconvenient, and hence but a small audience assembled. We wish the Union success and long life.

EASTER.

Those wanting *Tombstones* before Easter will please bring in their orders as early as possible. Last year some were *too late*. I. W. DURHAM.

Jan. 18, 1882.

Communicated.

—James, son of Wm. Snider, near Pleasant Fork, cut his leg with an axe.

—Madison Stewart cut his knee with an axe a few days ago.

—Richard Beeson killed a beef weighing 444 pounds net.

—Some persons in Southfork Township have torn down some land posters, and it may be well for them to see the owner of the land and, make amends, as the evidence against the two parties is pretty strong,

—About 3 weeks ago Cabel Thomas, of Southfork Township had his horse stolen. Mr. Thomas pursued the thief and has him in jail, in Virginia, we are told. B.

CORN!—Messrs. F. & H. Fries are now selling *yellow corn*, at 90 cents per bushel.

SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Sunday School Association having received official notice that Mr. B. F. Jacobs, Chairman of the International Sunday School Executive Committee, and Mr. E. Payson Porter, Statistical Secretary, with perhaps others of their Committee, will visit North Carolina on the 24th and 25th of February, 1882, at some convenient centre, to meet the Sunday School workers of the State, desire hereby to give notice that on the days mentioned there will be held in Raleigh, N. C., a special meeting of the North Carolina State Sunday School Association. Not only are organized Counties earnestly requested to send delegates to the Convention, but every County in the State may and should have some representatives;— indeed, any earnest Sunday School worker will be made welcome, and will be recognized as a member of the Convention. A Local Committee has been appointed in Raleigh which will make all necessary arrangements for holding the Convention. From this Committee other announcements may be expected.

JAS. T. LINEBACK, *Chairman.*

E. A. EBERT, *Secretary.*

Salem, Jan. 17, 1882.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 14, 1882.

Monday	2,380 88
Tuesday	2,510 97
Wednesday	5,081 89
Thursday	2,833 22
Friday	2,450 52
Saturday	3,841 16
Total	$19,098 63

Always Refreshing.

A delicious odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne, which is always refreshing, no matter how freely used.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers should remember it is a most important duty at this season to look after the health of their families and cleanse the malaria and impurities from their systems, and that nothing will tone up the stomach and liver, regulate the bowels and purify the blood so perfectly as Parker's Ginger Tonic, advertised in our columns.—*Post.* See other column.

PICTURES! PICTURES!!

CHROMOS, framed, at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

FAMILY BIBLES at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

—Blackmailing seems to be on the increase in the North and West.

—The Langley Mill, Augusta, Ga., earned $87,000 on a capital of $400,000 in 1881.

—Advices from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., say the ice prospect is poor. Some snow but no ice.

—Whittaker, the cropped colored cadet of West Point is to have another hearing. What next?

Two miners, named Waters and Newton, were overcome by foul air in a coal mine near Oskaloosa, Iowa.

—On the 12th inst., a large part of the Maltby mines, near Wyoming, Pa., were flooded, caused by a recent cave of earth.

—Twelve young men were sent to jail for loafing around a church at Johnstown, Pa., in default of payment of an imposed fine.

—Jacob Frazer, of Bordentown, Pa., was driven to suicide by grief. His wife died and his daughter became insane a few days after.

—The small pox has aroused the Board of Health in Pittsburg, Pa. Thirteen new cases on the 12th, and the hospital overcrowded.

—A bill has been introduced into Congress to provide a new fractional paper currency of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. It will be a great convenience.

—Virginia has 172 tobacco factories and North Carolina has 168. Virginia uses 86,000,000 pounds of leaf and North Carolina over 12,000,000 pounds.

—There will be one Supreme Court Judge and four Superior Court Judges to elect in North Carolina this fall, together with members of Congress, county officers, &c.

—Rev. J. K. Wagor, of Eagle, N. Y., has refused to accept the proceeds of a ball, given for the benefit of his church, on the ground that the Methodist church emphatically denounces dancing.

GENEVA, Jan. 17.—An enormous mass of rock, a thousand feet high, has fallen from the Rothrissa Mountain, near the town of Glourus, destroying orchards, yards and moadows. No lives were lost.

—The Brooklyn, N. Y., bridge thus far has cost $13,377,155. To finish it will require about $600,000 more, and it is thought the structure will be ready for trovel next fall. New Yorkers may well regard it as a bridge of sighs.

TUNIS, Jan. 14.—Gen. Tagerot has seized the persons of several notables at Sfax, as hostages for the payment of the war indemnity exacted by France. He threatens severe measures if money is not forthcoming by the end of January.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Standard* says the Pope declined to comply with the law requiring him to fill up a census paper, but a Monsignore filled up the return, showing that there are 500 persons living in the Vatican, one-third of whom are females.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: "The largest single sale of cotton made in the United States was made to-day by Mr. M. D. Cleveland. It consisted of 5,725 bales. The consideration in round numbers was $300,000. Major A. Rutt Kay purchased it for cash.

OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 13, 1882.—An insane man, named Walsh, shot himself in the temple this afternoon in the Notre Dame Cathedral, Ottawa, while services were in progress. The congregation, composed principally of ladies, became panic-stricken, and several of the ladies fainted.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The royal speech, with the reading of which Herr Von Puttkamer opened the Landtag to-day mentions a continued improvement of the financial situation. Congratulatory reference is made to the friendly relations between Prussia and the Vatican rendering the resumption of diplomatic relations possible.

ROME, Jan. 14.—There is good ground for stating that the Italian Ambassador at London made observations to Lord Granville, British Foreign Secretary, on the exclusion of Italy from the collective action of England and France in regard to Egypt. Both Austria and Germany acknowledge that this seclusion is unfavorable to a maintenance of the balance of power.

—In Europe there is one soldier to every 110 of population. In the United States we have one soldier to every 2,000 people. The area of the United States is almost double that of Europe, but we have only 17 inhabitants to the square mile, against 145 in Europe. In such facts as these will be found the reason why 700,000 men and women found their way across the Atlantic to our shores in 1881.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 12, 1882.—A. M. Sykes, a prominent citizen of Norfolk county and a member of the firm of Joseph L. Guy & Co., of this place, while going to his home in Berkley late last night, was seized from behind while in the streets of that suburb by an unknown man; his head was thrown back and his throat cut just under the chin. Mr. Sykes lies in a critical condition. There is no clew to his assailant.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—Right Rev. H. Pinckney Northrop, recently consecrated Bishop of this diocese, was installed here to-day, in St. Thomas' Catholic church. The sacred edifice was densely crowded and the ceremonies were solemn and impressive. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Bishop Keane, of Richmond, took part in the services. Pontificial High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Northrop and the sermon was preached by Archbishop Gibbons. This evening Vespers were sung and the benediction pronounced, after which Bishop Keane delivered a sermon.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The principal points of Gambetta's bill for a revision of the Constitution are as follows: The election of life Senators by both Chambers, voting separately, instead of by the Senate alone; instead of Senatorial delegates being chosen by communes they are to be elected by each 500 electors; the principle of *scrutin de liste* to be inscribed in the Constitution—details to be subsequently settled by an ordinary bill; the Senate is to be deprived of the power of restoring items stricken from the budget by the Chamber of Deputies. The final clause of the bill provides for a discontinuance of the public prayers at the opening of the Legislature.

—Bismarck has had an eye on Holland for some time. At one time England notified the German Chancellor that a fight with Holland would be a fuss with England and his excellency withdrew his proposition. Now he is again pushing his demands which were coldly received by the Dutch. The *Tageblatt* says: Germany has made certain demands on Holland in regard to facilities for the navigation of the Rhine and the protection of the German fisheries on that river. The recall of Baron Von Canitz, the German visitor at the Hague, is connected with his want of firmness in supporting the demands. He is to be replaced by Count von Eulenberg, a brother of the former Prussian Minister of the Interior. May be it is a speck o' war.

—We give below a statement which proves the efficacy of vaccination beyond a doubt. One of the smallpox cases received into the Lake View pest house, Springfield, Ill., was from the United States Marine Hospital. The patient was a sailor, who had been confined to his bed for three months. Last winter the most densely populated part of the village had a case of small pox imported from Chicago, and vaccination was thoroughly enforced. Recently another Chicago case died, but without causing any spread of the disease. The Secretary of the Board reports a very gratifying reception of the vaccination order, and estimated that about four hundred and fifty thousand school children will have been vaccinated by January 25, the period fixed by the Board for the exclusion of all unvaccinated children.

—No writing is now permitted on third or fourth-class matter, except as follows: The name and address of sender on the outside or inside of package, preceded by the word "from." On the wrapper may also be written the names and number of articles inclosed. The sender is also allowed to mark a word or passage to which he desires to call special attention. He may also write a simple inscription or dedication upon the cover or blank leaves of a book or pamphlet. There may be attached to articles of merchandise, by tag or label, a mark, number, name or letter, for purposes of identification. Printed circulars may contain the written name of the sender, or of the address, and the date. Any other writing on third or fourth-class matter will subject the package to letter rates of postage, and render the sender liable to a fine of $10 for each offence.

—That the Speaker has deliberately arranged the committees with purposes in view other than those which concern the public welfare is apparent. There have been many and well grounded complaints of the unfair arrangement of the House committees before now. Usually these complaints have come from the party in a minority in the House. But never, probably, has there been injustice so glaring committed by the Speaker, nor so general a dissatisfaction among members, as in this particular case. * * * But it is a significant fact that so many as eighty-five members of the House virtually expressed their dissatisfaction with the Speaker's action by voting with Mr. Orth. It is likely that many others who are also discontented with the present arrangement of the committees refrained from voting because they did not approve of the somewhat intemperate course taken by Mr. Orth. The vote shows that a large number of members 'dodged' the question.—*N. Y. Times, Rep.*

—Among the Chinese students who came to this country to obtain an education were two bright boys named Chin Chin Yatch and Chin Chin Chan, who went to New Haven, They were brothers, and entered the Hopkins Grammar School, where they made good progress in preparation for Yale College. When the students in this country were recalled by the orders of the Chinese government last May the two brothers left for Hartford where they learned the telegraph business, and later returned to China. During their residence in New Haven, Chan became interested in a young lady named Sherman living near by. This fancy was opposed on the part of Miss Sherman's friends, but Chan's attentions were continued, and were only interrupted by the departure of the young Celestial. The acquaintance was kept alive, however, and Chan has corresponded with the lady ever since. The principal reason for recalling the Chinese students was the fear, on the part of the authorities, that they were becoming thoroughly Americanized, and that they would marry American wives. They were here at government expense, the object being to have them return to their native country with power to introduce American civilization. Advices received at New Haven state that Chan's persistence in his devotion to Miss Sherman coming to the knowledge of the Chinese authorities, the young man was condemned to death, and according to Chinese customs was beheaded in Hong Kong.

—History is philosophy teaching by example. When the people become corrupted by luxury, profligacy, and extravagance they lose those sterling virtues of probity and moral worth, and that high estimation of their rights and liberty which are essential to their capacity to maintain their freedom. Moral training, a high sense of the public faith and honor, and the integrity of their institutions are essential to qualify a people for a free government. When they become corrupted and their elections can be carried by money or fraud, when voters can be bought at the elections like sheep in the shambles, the capacity for free government is gone. But we do not despair of the capacity of our people to perpetuate their liberties in this great country, and before our institutions can be overthrown there will be such manly and desperate struggles as the world has never witnessed before.—*American Register, Dem.*

—It is now more than a year and a half since the taking of the national census was begun, and the public are still without trustworthy results or any assurance as to when they will get them. It is but a short time since a bulletin was sent out giving "the final official figures" of the total population of the United States and the several States, but the fact that these totals differ in almost every instance from those previously given shows that the population bulletins heretofore published are not accurate and therefore practically useless for exact purposes. Many of the most common details of population are still unpublished, while the public as yet know nothing of the vital, social and other important personal statistics that have been gathered by the census agents. Fragmentary returns of industry and agriculture have been given in a few bulletins, but the chief results of the census in these departments are absolutely unknown to the community. The main value of statistics is freshness. It looks as if those of the present census would be old before they are published. It is to be hoped that the task of completing and publishing the returns will not be suffered to drag on indefinitely. Life and vigor should be infused into the work at once.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The subject of polygamy will receive much attention in Congress this session. Several important bills with reference to its suppression have been introduced and others are in course of preparation. Mr. Calkins, chairman of the committee on elections has presented a bill to the House providing for a registration law for the Territory of Utah. This measure is based on the constitutional authority of Congress to make such rules and regulations for the government of the Territories as may be thought necessary. It provides for a registration law similar to that of Arkansas. The bill requires the Governor to appoint a board of registrars in each county and provides that before any person shall be registered he shall be required to take an oath that he does not believe in polygameus marriage and that he does not practice it or incite or teach others to do so. These affidavits shall be preserved and filed with the District Attorney, and the latter shall prosecute for perjury the taker of such an oath falsely. The penalty is fixed at imprisonment at not less than two nor more than ten years. The registrars shall appoint the election officers and the latter shall make return to the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, who shall constitute a State Board of Canvassers to pass upon the election returns. The Calkins bill also restricts suffrage to males and opens the witness-box to all persons who have arrived at the age of discretion. The latter clause is to permit the testimony of the polygamous wife against her husbands. In the opinion of Mr. Calkins, who will ask that his bill be referred to the committee on elections, such a law will have the effect to squelch polygamy without interfering with the religious phase of the question, the liberty of the citizen or existing marital relations. It is simple disfranchising those who prefer to live in violation of the laws of the United States. Mr. Calkins thinks that when the judiciary committee follows this up with a bill restraining right of dower to the first wife the Mormon question will be settled. Deprived of political power, he believes polygamy could not long survive, bnt must inevitably die a natural death.—*Phila. Times.*

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor the same question.—*Times.*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Jan. 17th, in the M. E. Church, Winston, at 3½ o'clock, p. m., by the Rev. C. C. Dodson, Mr. WILLIAM T. SHORE, of Salem, and Miss LELIA WEBB, of Winston.

DIED.

In Davidson County, near Abbotts Creek, January 1st, Mrs MARTHA BODENHAMER, aged 79 years.

Rheumatism

Neuralgia, Sprains,

Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of **Perry Davis' Pain Killer.**

This remedy is not a cheap Benzine or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion, nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

Pain Killer has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, **it never fails.** It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says: About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was to the PAIN KILLER, which speedily relieved her.

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London: I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes: I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.

E. York says: I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.

Barton Seaman says: Have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a *never-failing* remedy for rheumatism and lameness.

Mr. Burditt writes: It *never fails* to give relief in cases of rheumatism.

Phil. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes: From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is the best medicine I can get.

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 14.—It has been raining for the past week and the Cumberland river is rising rapidly, a rise of five feet within the past 24 hours. Back water has driven two hundred families from their houses. Hundreds of acres of ground within the city are under water, and mills and factories have been compelled to close. It is still raining, and more damage is expected.

—Georgia has a school population of 433,444. It expends $471,093.46 on the public schools. Alabama spent $367,093.59; Mississippi, $475,533.61; Virginia, $1,177,543.86, and West Virginia, $620,126.46. North Carolina, larger than any of them but Virginia, spent $352,822.65. We see no chance to glory in such a statement.—*Wm. Star.*

—Cut this out for future reference. The following States are to elect Governors during 1882: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Deleware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Eight are Democratic States.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45, a. m., and every day at 3.40, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p.m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.

H. W. FRIES.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed MONTAGUE & GRAY and GRAY & WILSON.

—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.

GRAY & MARTIN.

—Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the towns at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

ESTABLISHED IN 1793.

MEBANEVILLE, N. C., is

PRE-EMINENT

among Southern Boarding Schools for boys in age, numbers and area of patronage. Messing club ½ of a mile from Barracks for young men of small means. The 176th session begins January 11th, 1882. For catalogue giving full particulars address

MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Supt.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT Mrs. DOUTHIT'S.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Fall and Winter of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 1, 1881.

$66 a week in your town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

DECEMBER 31st, 1881.

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HINSHAW & BYNUM,

(SUCCESSORS TO HINSHAW BROTHERS,)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

WINSTON, N. C.

WE appreciate the liberal patronage we have had for the past several years and assure our friends and customers that in the future we will spare no pains in trying to merit a much larger trade than we have ever had. *The general policy of our business will not be changed.* Our

Wholesale Store

will in the future be more complete than ever, and to Merchants who buy for Cash or Produce, and to those who are strictly *reliable* and *pay promptly* we will offer inducements equal, if not superior to those offered by any house in Western N. C. It will be in the hands of well posted, experienced and reliable Salesman. *All the Departments of our Retail Store* shall be complete and in quantity, quality, variety, styles and prices of Goods they shall not be equaled in Winston. All of these departments will be in charge of first-class Salesmen who know and attend to their business.

We will continue to handle and sell at factory prices

J. & P. Coats' Six Cord Spool Cotton,
Jas. A. Leach & Co.'s Thomasville Shoes,
Winchester, Virginia, Fine Shoes for Ladies,
T. Miles & Sons' Philadelphia hand-made Shoes for Men, Ladies, Misses and Children.
F. & H. Fries' Jeans, Sheeting and Bunch Cotton.

GRANITE, FOREST HILL, RANDLEMAN PLAIDS.

We will carry a much larger and better assorted stock of Clothing than we have ever had, and will sell at prices that defy competition. In the future we will keep a larger line and greater variety of

SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, &c.,

ALSO MUCH BETTER ASSORTMENT OF

Notions, Ladies' Dress Goods, Trimmings.

Our present Stock of Shoes and Boots, Dress Goods and trimmings is the largest and finest in town. We will sell the best COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS, CANDIES, CANNED GOODS, &c. We will carry a large stock of NAILS, HORSE and MULE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, AXES, HOES, MATTOCKS, and STAPLE HARDWARE, and will compete successfully in prices with the leading Hardware Stores in the State.

We will sell the best GRASS SEEDS we can get.

To TOBACCO and COTTON GROWERS we again offer the thoroughly tried and justly popular

Star Brand Complete Manures,

and ask all farmers to compare their record, BY ACTUAL FIELD TESTS, with the record of any and all other fertilizers sold in the State. Designing persons last spring circulated reports to the effect that the STAR BRAND MANURES had been adulterated, we then denounced the reports as being untrue, and their authors as unworthy of confidence? What has been the result? Our reports from the farmers throughout the State have been uniformly to the effect that the

Star Brand Manures

stood the drought better last season and made larger and finer crops than any other fertilizer used in connection or competition with them. The fertilizers we will sell this year will be in splendid condition for handling, and quality as good or better than any sold heretofore.

Our terms on Fertilizers will not be changed; we will sell for cash and on time. When we sell on time the buyer must make the debt secure and pay it promptly as we expect to collect every dollar.

We propose to make good every word we say in our advertisement and ask every one to come and examine our stock and prices. Our customers who come on horseback and in wagons or other conveyances will find unsurpassed accommodations for man and beast, free of cost, at PACE'S WAREHOUSE.

Very Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

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Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

NEW BOOKS.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

NOTICE.

Pure Bred Plymouth Rock Chickens for sale, either in pairs or trios, by

MRS. L. N. CLINARD.

Salem, N. C., October 4, 1881.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

I. W. DURHAM,

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Marble-Worker

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TOMBSTONES.

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Write for Price List and Designs.

March 21—26-12—1 year.

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Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

North Carolina R. R.

Condensed Schedules.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Nov. 20 1881.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 55. Daily
Leave Charlotte	5 10 a m	4 40 a m	4 45 p m
" Salisbury	6 42 a m	6 30 a m	7 27 p m
" High Point		7 30 a m	8 30 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 25 a m	8 30 a m	9 30 p m
Leave Greensboro		9 35 a m	9 15 p m
Arrive Hillsboro		11 42 a m	
" Durham		12 17 p m	
" Raleigh		1 25 p m	
Leave "		4 10 p m	
Arrive Goldsboro		6 30 p m	

No. 17—Daily, except Saturday.
Leave Greensboro 5 40 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 3 04 a. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 8 00 a. m.

No. 55—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North and West.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily; at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Nov. 20, 1881.	No. 54. Daily.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro		10 00 a m	
Arrive Raleigh		12 25 p m	
Leave		3 35 p m	
Arrive Durham		3 49 p m	
" Hillsboro		6 45 p m	
" Greensboro		6 45 p m	9 21 a m
Leave "	9 15 p m	7 45 p m	10 05 a m
Arrive High Point		7 45 p m	10 05 a m
" Salisbury	10 54 p m	9 00 p m	11 14 a m
" Charlotte	12 25 a m	10 45 a m	12 00 p m

No. 18, D'ly ex. Sunday—Lv. Golds. 3 p. m.
Ar. Raleigh 7 30 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh 6 00 a. m.
Ar. Greensboro 3 00 p. m.

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville, &c., at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No 54—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A.-L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest,

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A.-L. for points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	9 51 p m	10 00 a m
Arrive Kernersville	11 07 p m	11 00 a m
" Salem	11 50 p m	11 30 a m
GOING EAST.	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Salem	7 30 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Kernersville	8 04 a m	5 10 p m
" Greensboro	9 00 a m	6 30 p m

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

WITHOUT CHANGE,

On Train No. 54—Danville an Atlanta.
On Train No. 50—New York and Atlanta via Washington and Danville.
On Train No. 52—Richmond and Danville, and Washington and Augusta, via Danville.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

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Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
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CUSTOM Boot and Shoe Shop.

I HAVE OPENED A CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, on Main Street, Salem, N. C., two squares below the Salem Hotel, next door to T. Vogler's gun-smith shop.

Will make MENS' BOOTS AND SHOES, and all kinds of LADIES' WORK, in a neat and substantial manner.

☞ Particular attention giving to REPAIRING all kinds of boots and shoes.

Prices for the different qualities of work will be found as reasonable as at any other establishment.

I most respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage.

If parties living at a reasonable distance, in need of work, will let me know by postal card or otherwise, I will wait on them.

Respectfully,
G. A. REICH.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 25, 1881.

SALEM ACADEMY.

Department of Drawing and Painting and Decorative Needlework.

THE STUDIO of the institution is now open, and tuition is offered in the various branches of the Department of Drawing and Painting and Decorative Needlework. The attention of ladies who may have leisure for study is invited.

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HEALTH HINTS.

SECRETS OF HEALTH.—First, keep warm; second, eat regularly and slowly; third, maintain regular bodily habits; fourth, take early and very light suppers; fifth, keep a clean skin; get plenty of sleep at night; seventh, keep cheerful and respectable company; eighth, keep out of debt; ninth, don't set your mind on things you don't need; tenth, mind your own business; eleventh, don't set yourself up to be a sharper of any kind; twelfth, subdue curiosity; thirteenth, avoid drugs.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Medical opinion seems to be generally unanimous as regards the efficacy of the carbolic acid treatment in whooping cough. Dr. R. J. Banning has been in the habit of using it for some time with very good results. A few drops evaporated upon a hot shovel in the bedroom upon going to bed will generally prevent any severe attack during the night. He has also found the administration in the ordinary doses of croton chloral extremely beneficial. Mr. J. R. Clouting, M. R. C. S. E., considers carbolic inhalations the most successful mode of dealing with the disease which he has employed during the ten years he has been in practice.

HOW TO MANAGE A COUGH.—A distinguished English physician, in a work on coughs and colds, says if we would know just how to manage a cough we must learn how not to cough. The inclination to cough should at any rate be suppressed until the secretion, the existence of which sets up the cough, is within your reach; a full inspiration should now be taken and the accumulated phlegm is then removed at a single effort; thus the mucous surfaces are not causelessly irritated, and a severe bronchial attack passes easily through its stages, whereas, if the membrane is irritated by violent and useless fits of coughing, it gets sore and relaxed. Again, by inhaling steam, or sucking an ipecacuanha lozenge on first awaking, the dried secretion may be loosened or easily expelled, and the usual fit of morning cough partly prevented.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS OF COAL MINES.—Some interesting information as to the way in which the human system is affected under the peculiar conditions of work in mines has been furnished by M. Fabre, from experiences connected with the coal mines of France. He finds that the deprivation of solar light causes a diminution in the pigment of the skin and absence of sunburning, but there is no globular anæmia—that is, diminution in the number of globules are in the blood. Internal remedies seem to be more rare. While there is no essential anæmia in the miners, the blood globules are often found smaller and paler than in normal conditions of life, this being due to respiration of noxious gases, especially where ventilation is difficult. The men who breathe too much the gases liberated on explosion of powder or dynamite suffer more than other miners from affections of the larynx, the bronchia and the stomach. Ventilation some imes works injury by its cooling effect.

The Egyptian Idea of Immortality.

The following curious theory of life after death, which influenced the ancient Egyptians in the construction of their tombs, is taken from an illustrated paper on "Oriental and Early Greek Scripture," by Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell, in the *Century*:

In Egypt, from the very earliest time, the tomb was of the greatest significance for sculpture. Of temple ruins on the Nile, from that hoariest past between the first and eleventh dynasties, there is scarcely a trace. How vivid the witness borne to the sepulchral art on the plains of Memphis, the capital of oldest Egypt! Along the margin of the desert stretches the vast Necropolis, with a hidden population of statues, sentineled by those stupendous royal tombs, the Pyramids. Where else have such preparations been made for the final rest of the dead as in this great campo santo of the ancient empire?

Though mingled with much that was naive and material, how vivid were the conceptions of that ancient people concerning the future world! They believed this life but an episode in an eternal existence. Death to them was the real life, only evil spirits being spoken of as dead. The coffin was called the "chest of the living." But to the ancient Egyptian the immortal part, even after death, was in some mysterious way dependent for its contented existence upon the preservation of the body; hence, the importance of embalming, the care taken to keep the body as lifelike as possible and secure from harm during the long period of the soul's probation. The "eternal dwellings," hewn in the solid rock, high above the floods, were in strong contrast to the abodes of the living, built within reach of the swelling Nile, and of which scarcely a vestige remains.

The massive chamber of this tomb where lies the mummy is picturesque, and its entrance is closed by solid masonry. From it a shaft leads up, which was at many places thirty meters deep, and was filled with a dense mass of earth and stone, making more inviolate the mummy's rest. Over the concealed entrance of this shaft there rises that ever essential part of the tomb, the sacred chapel (*mastaba*), of equally solid construction.

In a dark recess (*serdab*), aside from this chapel, are found many statues walled up. These are usually twenty or more in number, and represent the deceased with great diversity. To what purpose are they here? Singular beliefs, prevalent among the Egyptians and read from the hieroglyphics by Maspero, furnish us the key to this problem.

An immortal second self, *ka*, somewhat resembling the "eidolon" of the Greeks and the shade of the Romans, was believed to spring into being with every mortal, grow with his growth, and accompany him after death. So close was the relationship of this strange double *ka* to man's proper being, that it was of the greatest importance to provide it with a material and imperishable body which it should occupy after death, sharing with the mummy the security of the "eternal dwelling." It was believed that the shade *ka* could come out of this statue and perambulate among men in true ghostly fashion, returning to it at will. This stony body for the dead man's *ka* was naturally made in his exact likeness, and also bore an inscription stating his name and qualities. But a single statue might perish and future happiness be thus forfeited. Hence that most unique feature of Egyptian statuary, the multiplication of the portraits of the deceased in his tomb.

Total Amount of Money in the World.

The world's production of gold for the calendar year 1880 is estimated at $107,000,000, and of silver $87,500,000. The consumption of the world in ornamentation, manufactures and arts, is estimated for the same period at $75,000,000 of gold, and $35,000,000 of silver. The estimated circulation of the principal countries of the world is placed at, gold $3,221,000,000; full legal tender silver, $2,155,000,000; limited tenders, $423,000,000; total specie, $5,759,000,000; paper, $3,644,000,000; making the total circulation, including the amount held in government treasuries, banks and in active circulation, $9,403,000,000.

Diphtheria and Its Cause.

The following able article upon a scourge that is proving itself even more fatal than smallpox, is by one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in Pennsylvania. By reason of his familiarity with the subject it possesses many points of interest:

A few years ago, when men of science were telling their wondrous tales about organisms so small that the very highest powers of the microscope were requisite to determine anything about them, and whose powers of multiplication were so rapid that they would fill the earth in a brief time if not checked by natural means, we all felt that it was time a society was started for the prevention of useless knowledge. Whether these mites came from previously existing mites or from dead matter was a question so unimportant that it hardly concerned the mites themselves, to say nothing of human beings. But here, as so often before, some unexpected turn of the wheel has brought insignificant things to the surface, and these bacteria, for such we must now call them in the aggregate, came to be regarded as actually forcing themselves upon our notice—because it is asserted that they are the active agents in producing among men such diseases as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria and the like; in lower animals producing charbon, chicken cholera, sheep rot and other similar diseases; hence, then, we can't afford to ignore them.

Doubtless we would be safe in the assertion that these organisms are of vegetable nature and approach more nearly to the fungi than to any other group; and further, that these disease germs will probably prove to be specific in character; that is, each kind produces a special disease.

In a recent lecture before the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science Professor H. C. Wood gave to a crowded house a clear, popular history of these organisms and of their relations to diphtheria, both the ordinary and malignant forms. His results are so striking and so important that we will epitomize here.

For some years Drs. Wood and Formad (both of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania) have been investigating the cause of diphtheria under the direction and auspices of the national board of health. In the spring of 1880 rabbits were inoculated with diphtheritic membrane from Philadelphia patients. These animals died, but few if any of them with diphtheria; most succumbed to lung disease. This consumption, however, was proved not to be a direct result of the diphtheritic poison. So that experiment settles no main issue.

Next, they inserted the diphtheritic membrane in the opened windpipe of the animals. This produced sore throat and membrane, which was nearly like that of diphtheria. Here, however, were found abundance of globular, transparent bodies, which when magnified several thousand times are no larger then pin heads. These bodies are Bacteria specially known as Micrococci. Further it was shown that these micrococci may also be present in ordinary sore throat.

Last spring a fearful epidemic of diphtheria prevailed in Ludington, Michigan, which is said to have destroyed about one-third of the children attacked in the place, and most of them were so taken. From material obtained there it was found that the blood of these diphtheritic patients was full of micrococci, often forming masses when the individuals were compacted by growth. They were found in the white blood corpuscles and also discovered blocking up and distending the blood vessels of the kidney. The more there are of these in the blood evidently the worse is the attack.

Inoculating animals (rabbits) with the diphtheric poison from Ludington, it resulted in a genuine attack of diphtheria, which proved fatal in a few days. The disease was simply that of Ludington, except that it was produced in the lower animals. Post mortem examination of the rabbits showed that even the bone marrow was full of micrococci. So with material obtained from the diphtheritic rabbits he inoculated others, and so through several sets of rabbits, producing death in each instance from diphtheria. Further experiments proved that these micrococci were either the direct cause of diphtheria or that they carried the poison which was. In either alternative we can look upon them as offending parties.

Now, as in ordinary sore throat, in mild diphtheria, and in the malignant form, these micrococci show the constant differences of structure under high powers of the microscope, to what is the different grade of the disease they produce due? Simply to the reproductive capacity of the micrococci. Thus, those taken from mild forms of diphtheria would only reproduce up to the fifth generation; these from Ludington speedily ran through ten generations.

Experiments have shown that there are certain conditions under which these organisms lose their reproductive capacity to a great degree, and hence with it their power for harm. Hence the great problems in the healing art are: what will destroy this out of the body and so prevent the disease from arising; or what will kill them or lessen this power of reproduction in the body when the disease is contracted, and at the same time not injure the patient.

Signs of great hope may appear in this connection. It would hardly be putting the case too strongly to assert, there is a fair probability that by a process of modified inoculation, comparable to that against smallpox, medical men will be able to hold this and other like diseases in check, and that this triumph may be witnessed before the century goes out. If so it will be the foundation on which the future historian will erect the noblest monument to our times.

A Woman's Pluck.

A carriage in which were the wife of Dr. Priton, of Gallatin, Tenn., and her husband's sister, Miss Mary Priton, was swept from a bridge into Dry Fork creek and borne down stream by the rushing waters. The carriage was soon overturned and the horses drowned, but the women managed to keep their heads above the surface, Miss Priton, after a hard struggle, succeeding in reaching the shore. She saw her companion clinging to a piece of wood which was being carried swiftly down stream in the very middle of the swollen creek. Though nearly exhausted, Miss Priton ran along among tangled briers, which lacerated her flesh, until a quarter of a mile below she decided to attempt the rescue. She plunged into the stream, swam to her drowning sister and at last succeeded in bearing her safely to the bank. The act is regarded by the people of Gallatin as all the worthier in view of the circumstance that Miss Priton had never before trusted herself in the water beyond her own depth.

The Chinese have established a great arsenal at Kao Chang, Miao, six miles rom Shanghai, where 1,300 natives are at work making arms and ammunition. The rifles are said to bear comparison with the best English and American make. Nearly a dozen steam frigates, each carrying twenty-six guns and provided with 400 horse-power engines, have been built and launched from the works.

DIVING FOR PEARLS.

How the Jeweled Oyster is Sought for in Indian Seas—A Profitable Business Which Sharks Render Decidedly Dangerous.

A letter dated Columbo, Ceylon, describes pearl fishing in that distant part of the world. The pearl banks, the writer says, are generally inspected once a year, in November, and when the examination indicates that the oysters contain sufficiently large pearls to pay for fishing, notice is published in the Ceylon and Indian newspapers that a fishing will be allowed the next year—generally in March—say from the 1st of March to the end of April, fifty or sixty days. The notice being given, a general rush then takes place of many thousand people to Salivaturia, and in the few days marking the close of the month of February such a transformation scene occurs in that dreary locality as no one without witnessing it can realize, for the solitary, uninhabited waste is suddenly peopled by a motley throng, representing almost every Asiatic nationality and sect—Chinamen from the far East and Afghans from the furthest Northwest, besides people from Europe and Africa, though seldom from America. Two or three hundred boats of ten to twenty tons burden, each laden with passengers, goods, chattels and light building materials, moor along the shore, and forthwith, like magic, a large and well appointed town springs up in what was but yesterday the home of desolation, and is taken possession of by a cosmopolitan multitude, largely composed of thieves, vagabonds and jugglers, who do not forget to begin immediately to ply their several vocations. Over this impromptu settlement the government agent of the Northern Province, Mr. Tynean, assisted by a police and small military force, holds despotic sway; and it would be hard to find a better man for such a trying position.

The boats that engage in the fishery are manned by twenty-one men each—say one pilot, ten oarsmen and ten divers. A government peon also generally goes in each boat to prevent tampering with the oysters and robbing the pearls. The remuneration to the fishers is one-third of the catch of oysters, the government taking the other two-thirds. The boats generally are divided into divisions of one hundred each, and given distinguishing colors—say red and blue. Each boat has one mast and an immense goosewing sail. They are roughly built, but sometimes gaudily painted, especially those from Colombo, of which, however, there are but few, as they mostly come from the Coromandel coast of India and the northern ports of Ceylon.

Preliminary to all fishing operations the sharks must be charmed, and this mummery is performed by professed "shark charmers," who, a day or two prior to the commencement of fishing, indulge in certain diabolical enchantments, and afterward, say every day when the boats are out, they stand on the shore, muttering prayers, contorting their faces and assuming bodily attitudes the most grotesque imaginable, besides going through other senseless ceremonies too numerous and foolish to mention, all the while abstaining from food. Strange to say, without this nonsense not a diver would go into the water, whereas with it they are as brave as heroes, and should a shark attack them they would, as they have frequently done, courageously assault and slay him with their knives.

The arrangements for fishing commence at midnight by the firing of a gun, about which hour a gentle breeze begins to blow off the land. Then all the boats belonging to that day's division spread their broad, white sails and silently, like huge specter birds, skim away into the darkness. Their course is toward the banks, some fifteen miles distant, lying in twelve fathoms of water. The part of the bank for the day's fishing has been previously marked off with buoys. Shortly after sunrise the diving begins from two temporary scaffoldings, one on each side of the boat, formed from the oars. The divers are assisted in their descent by an oblong stone weighing from thirty-eight to forty pounds, attached to a rope. The stone is hauled up by the men in the boat immediately after reaching the bottom, as is also at a given signal the basket containing the oysters. These are gathered by the diver during about one minute's immersion. So far as my experience goes thousands have heard of, without seeing it, a man who could stay down si minutes.

The diving proceeds with great perseverance and vigor until the sea breeze sets in, or until the sun crosses the meridian; after which it is very difficult to induce the men to go down, they claiming that it makes them ill. So, after noon, the boats start on the return, and come bounding on before a fair wind under a pressure of sail which, without their ballast of oysters, they couldn't begin to carry safely. Of course the return from the banks is the most exciting in the pearl-fisher's calling; for each boat races hard to be first There is the alluring prospect of, immediately on arrival, having the oysters shared, each man receiving a recompense for his late toil. To the mere spectator, also, the sight of an hundred boats laden with precious bivalves and full of dusky forms, flying over a sparkling summer sea, is an animating spectacle, which once seen can never be forgotten.

Arrived on shore, the oysters are landed and divided, the boatmen either selling their one-third share on the spot or hawking them in the bazaar, and the government storing its two thirds share in pens, protected by strong palisades. At 4 P. M. the government agent, assisted by native factotums, begins his sales—a kind of auction conducted in Tamil, the language of Southern India and mostly spoken by the buyers—a thousand oysters being offered at a time, the purchaser of that thousand to say on the spot how many more he will take at the same price. This operation is repeated until all the oysters are sold, after which delivery is given from the pens. The bivalves are piled in heaps by the purchasers, and left to rot until the stench arising from their putrescence is most abominable. To endure this is the one great trial of the pearl speculator, who must be ever present when this decomposing mass is being washed for pearls, as otherwise his laborers would undoubtedly steal the best of them, a feat they sometimes accomplish, notwithstanding the greatest watchfulness.

One day's experience at the pearl banks is like that of every other day. I need only close this article by saying that a successful fishery, such as is poorly described in the above, yields to the government, which monopolizes it, about $250,000, at least $200,000 of which would probably be net profit, as the cost of supervision is not great. The actual value of the pearls, however, would not be over $500,000, as most of the speculators generally make large profits, and there are besides the boatmen's and divers' shares, worth $100,000, to be counted in.

There are twenty thousand Jews in Chicago, many of them wealthy. They own fifteen synagogues.

"I move," said a delegate in a Virginia convention, "that our chairman take a dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; he is so hoarse that I cannot understand him." That gentleman had no doubt tried this wonderful medicine.

FOR THE LADIES.

Turkish Women.

The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of nine years, and by the Turkish law at that age, if married she is competent to manage her property and dispose of one-third of her fortune. The law allows her to abandon her husband's house for just cause, and will protect her in so doing. She cannot be compelled to labor for the support of her husband. On the contrary, he is compelled to support her; and it is a penal offense to insult or ill-treat her. Should he not furnish her with funds she is authorized to borrow in his name and even sell his property. After marriage she has the absolute control of her own property, which he cannot touch.

An Enterprising Mother.

Ladies looking for sons-in-law rarely make their approaches so openly as the Canadian dame who wrote to a newly settled eligible: "Dear Mr. B—: I, Mrs. Wigton, wish you would call on my daughter Amelia; she is very amusing and a regular young flirt. She can sing like a humming-bird, and her papa can play on the fiddle nicely, and we might have a rare old ho-down, and then we will have an oyster supper. Amelia is highly educated; she can dance like a grasshopper looking for grubs, and can make beautiful bread; it just tastes like hunny bees' bread; and for pumpkin pies she can't be beat. In fact she is head of all the P— girls, and will make a good wife for any man. Yours truly, Mrs. Wigton. Bring your brother."

Fashion Notes.

Black pearls ar worn in mourning.

Pointed trains supersede square ones.

Bangs must not extend across the temples.

Breast feathers rival ostrich tips for small bonnets.

Feather fans have butterflies and bees upon them.

Serpent bracelets in silver and silver gilt are very fashionable.

Shoes to be fashionable must taper to a rounded point at the toes.

Small screw earrings remain the favorites for very young ladies.

Necklaces, when worn at all, must be high and close around the throat.

Bangle bracelets large enough to slip over the hand are no longer in vogue.

Dolly Varden lives again in a new polonaise, a novel neckerchief, and a daintly shaped dancing-shoe.

Feathers are again worn in the hair with evening dress—matrons wearing them to the exclusion of floral garniture.

White ostrich feather trimming is seen upon a very few superb and costly Parisian toilets of white satin and velvet brocade.

Wall papers are now brought out in imitation of tapestries, including even the old Gobelins, which are admirably imitated.

The luxurious silver-pointed, tiger and mottled plush trimmings for winter wraps rival those of the most costly fur in popularity.

Large, very large bonnets are the most fashionable, but small and medium sizes and cottage and turban shapes continue in vogue.

The jaunty Hungarian costumes are exceedingly pretty for children, made of Craigievar tweed trimmed with dark bottle-green plush.

Among other fashionable pendant ornaments for rooms are quaint, odd-shaped little baskets of split bamboo—Japanese, of course.

Separate collars and cuffs of velvet embroidered with gold are very fashionable. These sets are not very expensive, and form a pretty finish to a plain toilet.

Black velvet ribbon is revived for making bows for looping dresses, for ornamenting cloaks, and for putting on the corsages of light dresses to give them character.

A Novel Torpedo Boat.

A successful trial of Captain Ericsson's torpedo boat Destroyer took place at the Brooklyn navy yard recently. The strong tide off the ordnance dock compelled a change of plan, and the target, a square frame covered with wire netting, was successfully placed in the cove. The Destroyer was made fast to the old Constitution. The target was submerged 300 yards away. Everything being in readiness, Mr. Larroe, the representative of the builders of the Destroyer, notified Captain Selfridge and Commanders Phythian and Crowninshield, the board appointed to examine the tests. At 3 o'clock the signal was given and the gun was fired. There was but a slight report, and all that could be noticed from the outside was a trifling disturbance of the waters under the bow of the vessel. Almost instantly the portion of the target which was above the water was seen to vibrate, and a second later the projectile, a wooden log fifteen feet long, leaned from the water some three hundred yards beyond the target, with a motion exactly similar to that of a porpoise playing under the bow of a ship at sea. From this point it ricochetted along the surface of the water for some two hundred yards further before it lost its momentum. The target having been raised it was found that the netting had been pierced almost exactly in the center and about five feet under water. The officers pronounced this trial eminently successful and ordered another for this morning at 9 o'clock. The Destroyer is an iron boat with hull almost entirely submerged. Upon this hull, placed well aft, is a deck-house of sheet iron. The hull is 130 feet long, twelve feet wide and eleven feet deep. She is a double-ender and is propelled by an engine of 1,000 horse-power. The steering apparatus and the torpedo gun—in fact all of her effective appointments—are below the water level. The armament consists of a single gun placed just above the keelson in the forward part of the boat, its muzzle opening directly into the water, which is excluded from it by a permanent valve hung by an elbow joint to the stem and opened or closed by a piston operated at the breech of the gun. When the gun is to be fired the valve is raised out of the path of the projectile and its place is taken by a temporary valve of wood and rubber cloth, which fits the muzzle tightly and is placed in the gun after it is loaded. This is shattered when the gun is fired. As the projectile leaves the muzzle the permanent valve again comes in position, the little water that rushes in runs through the breech to the bilge and is pumped out by a steam siphon. The torpedo which it is proposed to use in actual warfare is a chamber of iron or copper, large enough to contain 340 pounds of dynamite, and it is claimed that against this little vessel the most powerful ironclads will be helpless, as the submerged gun will penetrate them beneath their armor, and her great speed and facility of maneuvering would enable her to get in her work among a fleet of big ships almost at will and with entire safety.

Esteem it a great part of a good education to be able to bear with the want of it in others. The discourse of a philosopher is vain if no passion of a man is healed thereby.

Bogus Brilliants.

"How do your diamonds compare with the genuine?"

"Put them side by side and you can't tell them apart. Let me show you some samples," and the dealer turned to his iron safe and got out a box of unset "diamonds" of about three carats each. Handing the scribe a dainty pair of tweezers he requested him to examine the stones before the light. The reporter picked up one of the gems as carefully as though it were a $20,000 stone, and held it before his optics. It sparkled brilliantly, was cut perfectly, and anybody but an expert would suppose it to be a genuine diamond. The reporter was tempted to slip the stone up his sleeve, until he asked the price of it, when, getting the reply, "One dollar," he dropped it as though it was poisonous.

"Here are some thirty beautiful specimens," remarked the merchant, as he unfolded another paper and laid before the scribe half a dozen stones about the size of a door knob. These are worn principally by gamblers on account of their extraordinary size. "They come a great deal higher than those others I have shown you. I sell these at $2.50 apiece, or a pair of them for a serio-comic singer's earrings at $4.25. They are exceedingly brilliant, you see, and at night shine like a locomotive headlight. Here are a lot of little diamonds that sell from twenty-five to seventy-five cents each." "Are those made of paste or fishscales?" "Oh, no; I never deal in paste goods. These stones come from the Sierra Nevada mountains, and are cut and polished in New York; and some are even sent to Paris to be cut and are then returned to this country. They are the best imitation of the diamond made, and retain their brilliancy forever. Not being as hard as the diamond, care has to be taken in not getting them scratched." "You remarked before that the trade was simply immense. I suppose that the second or middle class of society are the greatest purchasers of these imitations?" "That's where your're wrong. The principal buyers and wearers of 'snide' diamonds are those who move in the highest society, and I'll tell you the reason why. Let a lady who counts her wealth by the hundreds of thousands appear in public with a pair of six or eight carat 'diamond' earrings, and the people never suspect that they are 'snide.' They imagine that because the wearer is wealthy she would never degrade herself by wear two-dollar diamonds, but such is the case. Hundreds of times have I matched genuine diamonds for high-toned ladies, and it is actually impossible to tell them apart. You see, when a person of wealth wears 'snide' diamonds, you can hardly make people believe that they are anything else than genuine; while, on the other hand, let a person in more reduced circumstances wear genuine diamonds, and everybody they meet will turn up their noses and remark they are 'snide.' So that is the reason the people of wealth can throw on so much style with very little expense."—*Cincinnati Star.*

A Japanese Vassar Girl.

The steamer Oceanic, on her last westward trip took on board Miss Shige Nagai, a native of Tokio, about twenty years of age, who was brought to this country about ten years ago by Mrs. De Long (whose husband was then minister to China), in company with a considerable number of Japanese girls sent to this country by their government to be educated. Miss Nagai found a home in the family of John S. C. Abbott, New Haven, where she remained until the ime of his death in 1876. Through her connection with the Abbott family she came into close association with other famous literary families of New England, and imbibed the spirit as well as the habits and customs of those with whom she lived. She became acquainted with Longfellow's family, and formed many dear friends among the New England girls, who recognized in the young foreigner the charm of a sweet, true and affectionate nature, accompanied by rare mental gifts. After Mr. Abbot's death in 1876, Miss Nagai went to Vassar college, where she remained until the close of the last school year, having graduated a thorough scholar in music, and acquired literary attainments of a high order. She is now a graceful girl, with a petite figure, bright and intelligent face, and polished but unaffected manners, dressing pretty in American costume. She has almost forgotten the Japanese language, understanding it imperfectly, and speaking but a few words, while she speaks English with fluency and ease, and is a thorough New England girl in all her instincts, saying:

"No country will ever become advanced until her women and mothers are educated, and our women will never as a class be educated so long as they marry so early, for the years from fifteen to twenty they should spend in school." It is deemed probable that this young lady's accomplishments will cause her to be placed in a high position at the Japanese court.

In her care on the long journey little Louise Wakayama was placed. This young girl has unwittingly won a place in the history of the country through a long and notable legal contention which has just been decided in New York, where the Japanese government, acting through its consul in the courts, effected her release from the unlawful custody in which she was detained. Miss Lonise is a beautiful child of eleven, with creamy skin, jet black hair and a sweet, shy face, presenting physically a marked contrast to the usual type of Japanese girl, being large and nobly developed. Mr. Yonchi, who had been constituted the young lady's chaperon by Kyonari Yoshida, the Japanese minister to the United States, is a gallant-looking young fellow, a junior at the Annapolis naval academy, but has been forced to return home on account of his health.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Jews' free school, London, is attended by 2,293 children, and is the largest elementary school in England.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Tri-Weekly Tribune says: "A Harrisburg, Pa., journal mentions that Mr. D. Bensinger, No. 4 Market Square, that city, was cured by St Jacobs Oil of a violent attack of rheumatism.

Be indifferent to nothing which has any relation to the welfare of men. Be not afraid of diminishing your own happiness by seeking that of others. Devise liberal things, and let not avarice shut up your hand from giving to him that needeth, and to promote the cause of piety and humanity.

It is useless to groan with rheumatism when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will cure it, as everybody knows.—Columbus (Ohio) Daily Times.

The proprietors of a cotton factory in Darwen, England, were recently fined for keeping their hands at work twelve minutes after the hour fixed for closing by the factories act.

P. T. BARNUM announces that he will employ all curious specimens of the human race, including giants, dwarfs, fat people and freaks of nature, for his great show. Parties interested should write, inclosing photo's, to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, 40 Bond st., N. Y.

The grain elevators of New York have a capacity of 22,800,000 bushels.

One San Francisco firm has shipped, in 1881, 4,240,000 pounds of green fruit, and paid in railroad charges on it $118,000, being at the rate of two and three-quarter cents a pound, or $55 a ton, or $550 a car load.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, ninety-six pages, sent for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be; and, if we observe, we shall find that all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.

"Accept Our Gratitude."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: DEAR SIR—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude.

Yours truly,
HENRY WHITING, Boston, Mass.

Toil stirs up the land and enriches it. Conference fires the mind and quickens it. Exercise excites the body and hardens it. Charity opens the heart and softens it.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. By druggists.

Ambition thinks no face so beautiful as that which looks from under a crown.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

To make new hair grow use CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. This natural petroleum hair renewer, as recently improved, is the only thing that will really produce new hair. It is a delightful dressing.

A BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $285; catalogue prices $300 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as al others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS

Is the best Remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DENTON'S BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

Use RED HORSE POWDER for Horses and Cattle.

ALLEN'S Brain Food cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 315 First av., N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat live wt.	9¼	@	10¾
Calves—Good to Prime Veals..	5	@	9½
Sheep	3½	@	5¾
Lambs	6	@	7
Hogs—Live	6¼	@	6¾
Dressed, city	7¾	@	8
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 50	@	8 00
Western, good to choice	6 05	@	9 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 39½	@	1 40¾
No. 1 White	1 38	@	1 39¾
Rye—Prime State	95	@	97
Barley—Two-rowed State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	66	@	69
Southern Yellow	67¾	@	70
Oats—White State	50	@	53
Mixed Western	47¾	@	49
Hay—Med. to Prime Timothy	75	@	85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	80
Hops—State, 1881	26	@	28
Pork—Mess, new, for export	18 25	@	18 50
Lard—City Steam	10 90	@	10 90
Refined	11 20	@	11 20
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@	7¾
Refined	8¾	@	8¾
Butter—State Creamery	33	@	36
Dairy	20	@	25
Western fm. Creamery	30	@	36
Factory	12	@	30
Cheese—State Factory	9	@	12½
Skims	3	@	9½
Western	8½	@	11½
Eggs—State and Penn	30	@	31
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	2 87	@	3 12
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Good Shippers	5 30	@	5 60
Lambs—Western	4 25	@	6 00
Sheep—Western	4 00	@	5 00
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 00	@	6 10
Flour—Cy Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 54½	@	1 54½
No. 2 Red	68	@	68
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	48	@	50
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90
BOSTON.			
Beef—Extra plate and family	14 50	@	15 00
Hogs—Live	6¾	@	7
Hogs—City Dressed	8	@	8¼
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	16 00	@	16 50
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 00	@	8 75
Corn Mixed and Yellow	72	@	75
Oats—Extra White	57	@	59
Rye—State	1 00	@	1 00
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	44½	@	46
Unwashed "	30	@	31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 62½	@	7 50
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	5¾
Lambs	8¾	@	6
Hogs, Northern, dressed	7¾	@	8
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	6 50	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 37½	@	1 39
Rye—State quality	98	@	98
Corn—State Yellow	69½	@	69½
Oats—Mixed	49	@	49
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	42	@	42
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13¾	@	13¾
Petroleum—Crude	6	@	7
Refined	7¾	@	7¾

Vegetine
FOR
EPILEPSY.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My husband has had Epilepsy for the past fifteen years. The past winter his blood seemed to be in a bad condition, and seeing the good results from the use of VEGETINE in others, felt anxious to try it. Has taken some six bottles, and the result has been that he has had only ten fits in three months past; whereas, he was accustomed to having as many in two days at his worst, an effect that he did not expect. Am very anxious to have him continue the use some time longer; and write you to ask you what terms, or what reduction you would make and send me one dozen bottles.

Very respectfully,
MRS. A. C. COLE.
Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine.

St. Vincent School, Troy, N. Y.
October 5, 1871.

DR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We are truly grateful for your generous donation of VEGETINE received last evening. A lady has been using it here, with much benefit to herself, who, for years, has been pronounced "broken down, worn out," etc. Frequently she was disturbed in her sleep by a violent nervous twitching of a foot, or the face, or the whole body. By taking this VEGETINE she is enabled to sleep quietly, and her general health seems much improved, though she has a complication of chronic diseases to contend with. May God bless you for your charity to the orphans.

Respectfully and gratefully,
SISTERS OF CHARITY.

HARASSING DREAMS.—An unnatural excitement of the brain and nervous system is the direct cause of sleeplessness, as also of harassing nocturnal dreams. VEGETINE has a peculiarly soothing effect in all such cases, when taken just before going to bed.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

STEAMSHIP AGENTS should send for a copy (free) of the N. Y. Shipping Gazette, containing all information about European Steamship Lines. Address W. HICKS, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

WANTED—50 Girls. Good wages; pay weekly. Light, steady work given, to be made at home. Work called for and delivered free. Globe Knitting Co., 167 South St., Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE BOOK SENT FREE.—Address Dr. DILL NOS, Hornellsville, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Something for the New Year.

The world-renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing seventy hands in that department. Six cylinder printing presses, five folding machines, five job presses, etc., are running almost constantly on this work, and the issue of same for 1882 will not be less than 10,000,000, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1882 can be obtained free of cost from druggists and general dealers in all parts of the country.

The crowns of kings do not prevent those who wear them from being tormented sometimes by violent headaches.

That Terrible

indigestion and sick headache will yield readily to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Vice powerless means happy hours, cheerful hearts and peaceful minds.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances